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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Angelo Luise,
Mlle. Corvisi, Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Sedlatzek, Signor Fallar,
Mlle. Rita, Signor Ciampi,
and Signor Vialesi,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance in Dublin since her return from America), Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Conductor—Signor Vialesi.
Sopranos—Signor Operti.

The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of

Signor Vialesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.

On this THURSDAY, SEPT. 13th, RIGOLETTO—Gilda, Madame Gassier; Maddalena, Madame Viardot Garcia; Duca, Signor Mario; Rigoletto, Signor Graziani; Arafucile, Signor Ciampi; Manelli, Signor Vialesi; Borsa, Signor Chierici.

On Friday—" Marta." Saturday—" Lucrezia Borgia."

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.

Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 2s; Second Circle, 3s; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s

The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS. Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honor to announce

A GRAND MORNING CONCERT,
On SATURDAY, SEPT. 15,
Supported by the following Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Angelo Luise,
Madame Orvell, Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Sedlatzek, and Signor Fallar,
Madame Gassier, Signor Ciampi.

Conductor—Signor Vialesi.

Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two o'clock.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance Brunswick-street, Gallery, 2s.; entrance Lombard-street, Pit, 2s.; entrance Lombard-street, Tickets to be had of Messrs. Russell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wisehart, Suffolk-street; Wisehaert, Sackville-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO. FOR A SHORT SEASON. The Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS. BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, FROM FROM 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 202, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

MISS JULIA GOULD, MISS JULIA GOULD, THE AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA: THIS THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13th, a Rich Programme OF MIRTH AND MELODY. MIRTH AND MELODY. Concluding with BUCKLEY'S TRAVESTIE OF LA SONNAMBULA, LA SONNAMBULA, LA SONNAMBULA.

Doors open at Half-past seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.

Reserved Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

Tickets and places for reserved seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Wisehaert and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

Children in Arms not admitted.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games, on MONDAY next, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860, under the distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, who has signified his intention of being present, and being the last meeting of the season, under the management of the Champion Competition Committee—J. J. Hutsonchs, Esq.; Capt. Hearn, 78th Regt.; C. H. Christian, Esq.; H. R. Murray, Esq.; Capt. Hearn, 78th Regt.; T. H. Brunskill, Esq. On this occasion the following valuable prizes will be competed for:—A magnificent challenge shield, three splendid silver cups, and twenty-silver medals, in Flat and Hurdle races of all descriptions, from a Five Miles Race to a 100 Yards Race; also Vaulting with the hands and pole, and standing high jump, with weights from the 42lb. weight down to the light 56lb. weight, and other Athletic Games. Programmes of which, and all particulars, can be had on application to Mr. JOHN LEVETT, at the Cottage Hotel, College-street, where he will also take charge of the ring up to Saturday, September 15th. Gentlemen only eligible to compete.

By the kind permission of Colonel Clarke, the splendid Band of the Royal Scots Greys and Band of the Royal Hibernian School, by permission of Colonel Mylius, will attend.

At half-past seven in the evening the grounds will be illuminated, and a scratch-race take place; and the amusements will conclude with a Grand Display of Fire-works, by Mr. John Lawrence, Grafton-street.

The magnificent Prizes are now on view at Mr. Molmer's, Grafton-street.

Gates open at half-past two, and Competition commences on the arrival of his Excellency, at half-past three o'clock.

On this occasion the admission will be—Promenade and Seats, 1s 6d.; Upper Ground, 1s.; after Six, Promenade 1s.; Upper Ground, 6d.; after 7 o'clock, 6d. to all; children half price.

J. J. BIGGES LATOUCHE, Hon. Secretary.

MARINO CRESCENT, CLONTARF. By the kind permission of Colonel WARDLAW, the Band of the 1st Royal Dragoons will perform in the Crescent Lawn, on Thursday morning, Friday evening, and Saturday morning, under the management of the Committee of the Crescent Club. A series of Foot Races will take place, for which handsome prizes have been munificently contributed by the Nobility and Gentry in Dublin; to conclude with a Grand Display of Fire Works, supplied by Mr. JOHN LAURENCE, Grafton-street, consisting of beautiful Mock Suns, Asterisk, and several new combinations of Rockets, Shells of Golden Rain, and Coloured Stars, Flight of Fifty Rockets, Coloured Fires, &c., &c.

Admission—To non-subscribers, One Shilling, after Six o'clock, Sixpence; Children, Sixpence.

(By order) J. J. WILSON, Hon. Sec.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 13, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—" Roman Traditions and Apocrypha not Inspired or Canonical."

President—Rev. A. GAULT, A.B.

Roman Catholics are earnestly requested to attend.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION-ROOM, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY Evening, Sept. 13, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the blessing of Almighty God in the outpouring of the Holy Ghost upon Roman Catholics and Protestants, and for increased love and zeal in all true Christians for the salvation of sinners. You are invited to come.

ONE GUINEA. NOTICE.—On the 1st OCTOBER NEXT new Members will be admissible for the ensuing fifteen Months for ONE GUINEA, to the NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1709.

Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.

Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.

Arnold's Lectures; Miller's Dissertations and Discussions; Buckland's Curiosities of Natural History; Labart's Handbook of the Arts; Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art; Ruskin's Works; The Saturday Review, Illustrated London News, Athenæum, Art Journal, Essays on the Origin of Species; all the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.

(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.

Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street, September 12, 1860.

PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

The Directors hereby give notice that a Dividend of Eight Shillings per Share on the Company's Stock will be paid at the Company's House, No. 3, College-green, Dublin, on and after the 15th day of September inst., to the Principal Duties only qualified to receive same, between the hours of Ten o'clock a.m. and Four o'clock p.m.

(By order)
JAMES MONCREIFF WILSON, Secretary.

Dublin, Sept. 11, 1860.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.

The BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.

Trustees—J. Emply, Esq., M.D., 12, Merrion-square North; J. Kinsold, Esq., 3, Herbert-street.

Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. GEORGE WALE (youngest daughter of the ARCHBISHOP of DUBLIN), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of their many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."

The little wren is given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.

After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but also to include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.

The unrested death of Mrs. Whately has now suddenly and unexpectedly cut short her daughter's happiness.

The unmerited death of Mrs. Whately has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. GEORGE WALE with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building for it Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting as it will of a Mission schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. WALE—the whole building forming a joint memorial to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.

This appeals, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is made especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. WHATELY, as well as to the friends and fellow-workers of Mrs. GEORGE WALE.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortelreagh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Melville, Kings own; Miss Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Leeson-street; the Misses Warren, 1, Eglinton-terrace. Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 4, Smith's Buildings, Lr.-place; Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place; Mrs. Kinaid, 3, Herbert-street.

*** According to the builder's estimate, a sum of £1,500 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The committee therefore earnestly call for the assistance of Christian friends, and, if disposed to collect, will be supplied by any of the above-named ladies with proper collecting papers.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, and of the highest Christian character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his pre-ent precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present inabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (viz. £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be soon able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.

The following contributions have been already received:—

G. S. Sandford, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin; C. M. Pulsford, M.D., Dublin; C. S. Stanford, D.D., Dublin; J. J. Macaulay, A.M., Dublin; C. M. Reilly, D.D., Dublin; John Ramsford, Esq., 26, Upper Merrion-street; H. Vesey Stewart, A.M., Dublin.

Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Ramsford, Esq., £5; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Wetmoor, Cullam; and Rev. J. Alexander, Cullam, £1 each, per Rev. M. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, and Rev. John Gregan, 10s., per the Rev. Dr. Stanford.

Queen's University in Ireland, Queen's College, Galway.

SESSION 1860-1.

PRACTICAL COURSE FOR COMMERCIAL AND GENERAL PURSUITS.

In order to extend the advantages of higher education to youths intended for Commercial and General pursuits, the Senate has resolved to institute special courses of instruction and to grant Diplomas conferring the title of Licentiate in Arts.

The Course for the Diploma of Licentiate in Arts extends over two Sessions.

Licentiates in Arts who may desire to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Arts may enter directly on the Second Session in the Course for this degree.

The Council of the Queen's College, Galway, has instituted the following course for the Matriculation Examination:—

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.

Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

GEOGRAPHY AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Geography—Ancient and Modern, Outlines of.

Grammar—English Grammar and Composition.

The Council will confer Three Exhibitions—two of the value of £12, and one of the value of £10—on the best answerers at the Matriculation Examination, should their answering be found to deserve such a reward.

Candidates for Exhibition shall be allowed to offer, in addition to the subjects of the ordinary Matriculation Examination, one or two, but not more, of the following subjects:—

Latin, French, German, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Natural History; these subjects to be of equal value with the ordinary subjects, and with each other.

No student who has held a Scholarship or Exhibition in any of the existing Faculties or Schools shall be admitted a Candidate for these Exhibitions.

Further information may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

(By order of the President)
WM. LUPTON, M.A., Registrar.

Queen's College, Galway, 1st Sept., 1860.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT, BALL'S BRIDGE.

OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.

President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.

Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.

Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Harriet Forrester, the Hon Mrs Palmerston, Mrs Grierson.

Trustees—Hon G HADDOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.

Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Ilonel Ford, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, B J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock, Dr Lee, Rev Dr Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Prisolie, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Seurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.

J. HALES HAMILTON, Esq., M.P. } Hon. ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq., M.P. } Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, }

Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street.

The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.

The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretaries.

The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a sort us outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the institution in full efficacy.

There are Thirty-eight inmates in the house.

Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NOTICE.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO TUAM.

ON and after the opening of the Tuam Branch, the GOODS TRAINS will RUN DAILY to and from the Undermentioned Towns for the conveyance of Goods at REDUCED RATES, viz.—

WESTPORT.
CASTLEBAR,
BALLINROBE,
HOLLYMOUNT,
CLAREMORRIS,
AND INTERMEDIATE TOWNS.

Goods forwarded as usual to the following Towns at REDUCED RATES.

Louisburgh, Ballyhaunis,
Newport, Roscommon,
Achill, Foxford,
Ballyvary, Ballyvary,
Binghamstown, Balla.
Belmullet,

It is to be understood I shall not be accountable for loss or damage to goods occasioned by danger of the sea or otherwise after such goods are delivered at Westport.

JOHN WALLIS.

Dublin, 1st September, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will dispatch their New and Powerful Steamships
CONNAUGHT, PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
FROM GALWAY AND BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Connaught," for New York and Boston, September, 25
FROM GALWAY—"Leinster," for New York, October 23.

THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.

To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.

Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.

Dogs charged £3 each.

For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

Sermons,

ST. BRIDGET'S PARISH.

It is intended that the PARISH CHURCH shall be RE-OPENED on SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1860, at Noon Service (12 o'clock).

After the Sermon a collection will be made on account of the Church alterations and repairs.

W. G. CARROLL, A.M., Incumbent.
J. G BOILEAU, } Churchwardens.
CHARLES UHUSE, }

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS,
45, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.
PATRON: the Earl of ROSSE.

On SUNDAY next, 16th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, a SERMON will be Preached (D.V.), in TRINITY CHURCH, LOWER GARDINER-STREET, by the

REV. GEORGE W. DALTON, A.M.,
(Assistant-Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Upper Baggot-street,) and a Collection made in aid of the above Association.

Divine Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.

"If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren within any of thy gates, in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not harden thine heart nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother; but thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need, in that which he wanteth. For the poor shall never cease out of the land; therefore I command thee, saying—Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land."—Deut. xv., verses 7, 8, 11.

Since the formation of the Association, in 1836, no less than 10,184 families, consisting of 56,126 individuals have been relieved to the extent of £7,466. Recently the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee have been considerably less than those of former years, and are far, indeed, from adequate to meet the numerous pressing applications recommended to them from every parish and district in the city and suburbs. The Committee, believing that their object and operations commend themselves to the clergy and laity of the city generally, hope for enlarged support from the Protestant public, to enable them to persevere in and extend their labours in behalf of their poorer brethren of the "Household of Faith."

Benefactions, however small, will be thankfully received by the Venerable Archdeacon Gregg, D.D., 67, Lower Gardiner-street, and Rev. Maxwell Close, Archdall; by Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Treasurers, Castle-street; Rev. Charles M. Fleury, D.D., 24, Upper Leeson-street; Rev. Thomas Mills, A.M., St. Jude's Church, Richmond, Honorary Secretaries; or by any member of the committee, and at the Association House, Molesworth-street.

Education.

SELECT EDUCATION.

A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.

The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.

The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.

App., by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. HODGES & SMITH'S, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

TO OFFICERS GOING ABROAD, PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady is desirous of undertaking the entire charge of three or four children, to bring up and educate with her own; she has a very pretty country place, within half-an-hour's walk of Dublin; they would find with her a really happy home, and many advantages not attainable at schools; they would also have the advantage of sea-bathing; highest references will be given. Please address "J. G., Education," care of Dr. WISE, 29, Upper Sackville-street.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS.

Gentlemen preparing for the coming October Examination will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 5, Colesquare.

N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.

Reference—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 33, Trinity College.

EDUCATION.—A Classical Honor and English Private Tuition, T.C.D., twenty years' experience as a Teacher, eight years Head Master and Principal of a First-class Provincial school, whose Pupils have been successful in T.C.D., Queen's Colleges, and Competitive Examinations, takes Pupils at his Residence. Class from Ten to Two daily, for young Lads under thirteen, who will be properly grounded in all the Elementary parts of English, Greek, and Latin, and including Writing, Arithmetic, Spelling (Taught chiefly by Dictation), English Grammar, Outlines of Composition, Geography, and History.

Boys from eight years of age admitted.

The charges (exceedingly moderate, considering the advantages offered) will be proportioned to age and advancement—reduction in the case of three brothers.

Evening Classes for advanced Pupils.

Address "M. ister, Schoolmaster," Irish Times Office.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.

On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,

C. E. A. Cameron, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Sunky, Roscommon,

obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, scoring 865.

On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,

PETER ANDERSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane,

obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and

EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny,

obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.

Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupil.

Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.

Prospectuses free by Post.

UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION,
20, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., Preston

Houses and Lands.

CLIFTON-TERRACE, MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.

TO BE SOLD, the interest in the Lease of a well-built and highly-fashionable Residence in this delightful situation. It is fitted up with every convenience suitable for a gentleman's family, containing dining parlour, drawingroom, five bedrooms, a handsome lofty story, complete with every requisite; a large greenhouse, vinery, gardens front and rear, coachhouse and stable for three horses, lock-up yard, the entire concerns not requiring one shilling outlay. A long lease can be given. The excellent Furniture can be had by the purchaser at a valuation.

For terms and title, apply to Messrs. SAUNDERS and CARROLL, Solicitors, No. 26, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

TO GROCERS, &c.

TO BE SOLD, the Lease and Trade Interest in a Grocery Establishment in full working order, in the town of Bray, with Retail Spirit Licence attached. The House is held under lease, and only six years built, and is in perfect order, having been thoroughly painted, papered, and otherwise improved within the last two years, and is replete with all modern conveniences, the lodgings at all times producing considerably more than the yearly rent, and the trade, which is first-class, has every year increased. The proprietor is now willing to dispose of it in consequence of another branch of his trade requiring his individual attention.—Address "M. A. K., Grocer," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS &c.

Sale of Valuable Leasehold Property in Building Ground, Five Brick-built Cottages, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by directions of WALTER F. MEYLER, Esq., on MONDAY, the 17th September inst., at Crooke's Auction Rooms, 10, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, and GREAT STRAND-STREET, two valuable Plots of Building Ground, contiguous to Sellow-villa.

No. 1—A very well-circumstanced Piece of Ground, containing One Acre, Two Roods, or thereabouts, on the Sallybough road, opposite Sellow Gardens, which measures in front 160 feet, more or less, extends depth north side, 310 feet, and at south side 190 feet. An avenue, as mapped, through this property would leave in all about 600 feet of building Ground. The choicest description of building ground for villas, being the highest and most airy site in Dublin. Lease 441 years, subject to £22 per annum. Covenant as follows:—That the Tenant shall build at least one house, and be liable only to the head landlord for proportion of Crown rent, and not to the Lessor.

No. 2—Lot of Building Ground fronting Sallybough-road, 61 feet 4 inches, length of Quinn's-place, continuation of tap-view-parade, 63 feet. There are two Cottages on this Plot, which let at £14 per annum. All is held by Lease for a term of 900 years, from the 25th of March, 1826, subject to £20 per annum. Covenant to build at least one house. An abundant supply of building sand on the premises.

No. 3—Lot consists of Five Brick-built Cottages, Nos. 1 to 5 Poplar-row, Sallybough-road; lease terminating 1st of June, 1867, head rent £14 per annum; flailed-in Front Gardens and Walled-in Back Yards. A small outlay would make this Lot productive.

Sale at Two o'clock.

MICHAEL CROOKE, Auctioneer,
10, Lower Ormond-quay, and Enfield, County Meath.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED WARE, HOUSE LINENS, in good preservation,
Set of Gig Harness, nearly new, &c.

Messrs. ARTHUR JONES & CO. are instructed by the executors of Miss Letitia Mauvert to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, No. 74, LOWER MOUNT-STREET, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1860, at Noon, the above effects, comprising set of economy dinner tables, open sideboard, very fine Cabinet Wardrobe, very strong mahogany-mounted chairs, six hall chairs and hall clock, large box ottoman, two Grecian couches, large pier cabinet, folding chevral screen, four large easy chairs, pier glass and fender, sun chairs, sofa, tent, round, and other tables; three handsome double bookcases, on casters; pair of recess whatnots, kidder carpets, plated ware, house linen, in good condition; furniture of three bedrooms, large mahogany-mounted dress, kitchen utensils, set of gig harness, nearly new, &c., &c.

135, St. Stephen's-green, Sept. 10, 1860.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

UNRESERVED AUCTION, AT ST. CATHERINE'S (beside Lucan Station, M. G. W. R.), on FRIDAY, 14th day of September, 1860, commencing at 12 o'clock.

Mr. WILKS, having disposed of his interest in this farm, has instructed Subscribers to Sell, by perfectly unreserved Auction, as follows:—

About 1,000 Cocks of Hay, and the Aftergrass of 60 acres to 1st November next: 27 acres of oats, 7 acres of Kemp, Pink-eye, and Scotch Down Potatoes; 7 acres of Winter Vetches.

Five two year old bullocks, one yearling heifer, two milch cows, two powerful draught horses and harness ditto.

Four carts, one diay with cranes, two single and one double ploughs, two iron harrows, one corn drill, one turnip and mangle cutter, one chaff cutter, one iron roller, one crusher, one cleet crusher, twighing machine, a corn dit, cart and car harness, pin gate gearing, sheep and pig troughs, hay rakes, grapes, corn sacks, a lot of ricks of hay and straw.

Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock.

Terms Cash—Purchaser to pay 5 per cent Auction Fees.

N.B.—Ample time will be given for removal of the crops, but no reserve will be made at Sale.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers,
Woolbrokers, Smithfield Saleme-, &c.,
USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN AND LONGFORD.

SALE OF PART OF BRAY COMMONS.
(FOURTH SALE).

In the matter of the Bray Commons Inclosure Act, 1859.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners acting in the above matter will on Thursday, the 1st day of November next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, at the Court-house, Bray, set up and sell by Public Auction, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, the undermentioned Lots of the Lands of the Commons of Bray, as described and set out in lots on the map of the said Commons prepared by the Commissioners, and numbered respectively from No. 1 to No. 18, and from 90 to 98, inclusive, and in the schedule showing the lots for sale, may be inspected on application to Messrs. BRASSINGTON & ARCHDALL, Solicitors to the Commissioners, 4, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1860.

J. L. DARBY, Clerk to the Commissioners.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, No. 21A WATER-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with sun-shade. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Double-seated Park Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE exceeds £400,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence entire years.
Head Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 46, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL BANKERS:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
With which are united the ENGINEERS' AND MINERS' and "AGE" ASSURANCE COMPANIES,
OFFICES— (648, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.;
(AND 3, MOORE-STREET, DUBLIN;
(107, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; BONUSES, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY, IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN FORCE, AND MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary.

Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Sats' day till 3.

SCHOLARSHIPS ALREADY AWARDED.

1st—To Mr. Thomas William Kinahan, elected December, 1858.
2nd—To Mr. Robert Hobart, elected December, 1859.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY,
ESTABLISHED 1845.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.
TRUSTEES.
WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.
C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq.
DIRECTORS.
JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN.
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JASPER W. JONES, Esq., 2, Lawrence Pountney-hill, City.
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EDWARD LEE, Esq., 43, Devonshire square.
Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City.
Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College.
CHARLES EDWARD THOMSHILL, Esq., 10, Savile-street, Lincoln's Inn.
SECRETARY.
JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.
SOLICITORS.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings.
LIONEL SKIPWITH, Esq., 20, Great Knight Rider-street Doctor's Commons.
STANDING COUNSEL.
T. B. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street.
BANKERS.
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City
SURGEON.
P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., 12, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-place.
SURGEON.
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 18, St. Thomas's-street, Scowarden.

This society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample subscribed Capital, in addition to the Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 31, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STONE HART, Esq., Law Stationer, Dublin
WILLIAM ASTLEY Esq., Ballybrack Dalkey.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.
NEW BUSINESS, 1859.

Policies issued during the year exceeded upwards of ONE MILLION STERLING.

New Premiums received during the year 1859, £18,908 9s. 10d.

Although the principal portion of this Society's Policies are upon first-class lives, its peculiar feature consists in the assurance, at equitable rates, of the lives of individuals of regular and temperate habits, whose proposals have been declined by other Offices.

Agents for Dublin:
JOHN S. STEVENSON 124, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWN AND CRAIG, 3, COLLEGE-GREEN.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EX

Lodgings.

BOARD and Apartments, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

RE-OPENING OF THE PLATE, WATCH, AND JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT, 75, GRAFTON-STREET. (Late T. Bennett's.)

The patrons of the above establishment are respectfully informed that it has been re-opened with a well-assorted stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c., &c., which will be sold at very moderate prices.

75, GRAFTON-STREET.

N.B.—Diamonds, Plate, and Jewels, Purchased or taken in Exchange.

Plate lent on Hire, and old plated articles replated.

I BEG to announce my return from Paris and London, and having succeeded in obtaining a most elegant assortment of Fancy Gilt, Bronze, and Marble Clocks, all the newest designs of the season, with a great variety of best Geneva and London Watches, &c., which, being quite new and bought for cash, duty free, enables me to offer in selection and price what is rarely seen in this city.

THOMAS BRUNKER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller, French Clock Warerooms,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND JEWELLERY MANUFACTORY,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

JAMES MAYFIELD begs to call attention to his New and Beautiful Selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Manufactured by him and to his order.

Gold Patent Lever Watches (best quality), £14; Second ditto, £11; Gold Geneva (best quality), £5 10s. to £8; Second quality, £3 10s. to £4 18s.; Best Dublin-made Silver Patent Lever Watch, £4 17s. 6d.; a Good, Strong Lever, at £4 (warranted); Silver Geneva (best quality), £2 15s. to 3 Guineas; a very excellent Silver Geneva, at £2 5s. (guaranteed for three years).

In Jewellery will be found a Choice Selection of Enamelled Brooches, Bracelets, Hair-pins, Pins, Rings, Lockets, Charms, Sleeve-links, Keys, Fine Gold Albert and Long Chains, &c. &c.

Carriage, Drawing-room, and Fancy Clocks.

"J. M. begs to inform his Customers that, in consequence of the very rapid increase in his business, he has been compelled to make additional Workshops.

Having now the advantage of more Extensive Premises, improved Machinery, and a greater number of Foreign, as well as English Workmen, he is prepared to execute all orders, and every description of Repairs, with promptitude and attention.

10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Dublin, Sept. 13, 1860.

*** The Highest Price given in Cash for Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., &c.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, begs to call attention to his Stock, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and choice DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooche, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

PRESERVING BOTTLES OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about to make EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest styles:—

Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Renbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Sladdere's Worm Powders, and Ruckem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
82, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practice in Obstetric Science, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 7 to 4 Midday
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.

Orders—Medical or Surgical Assistance and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

Arecovery of one-eighth in the London Stock market to-day must be attributed to the fine harvest weather, as there was not any Continental intelligence which would be likely to exercise a favourable influence. Here Consols advanced one-eighth, but New Threes remained at yesterday's rates.

In Joint Stock Banking Securities much heaviness was observable; Nationals alone were negociated, the quotation showing a fall of 2½ per share; Hibernians and Royals were both on sale, the latter at a fractionally reduced rate.

In Atlantic Steam, the considerable decline of three-quarters per share was marked; but evidences of a better feeling were manifested before the close of the market. The declining tendency of City of Dublin Shares continued, the reduction to-day being again at the rate of one-half per cent.

In Mines, the transactions were in Connorrees at 18s, the previous price being 20s; and in Wicklow Copper Mines at £68, the previous rate (£66) being marked before the recent announcement of an increased dividend. The nominal quotations in Mining Company of Ireland were £12½ to £13.

There were not any transactions in the Miscellaneous group of shares.

In Railways there was, with one exception, considerable steadiness throughout. Great Southern Stock gave way three-eighths per cent., and continued heavy. Cork and Youghal, Dublin and Drogheda thirds, and Midland Great Western Preferences all realised last prices, and a slight improvement was marked in Dublin and Wexfords. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Cork and Passage, £10½ to £10¾; Dublin and Drogheda, £75 to £75¼; South Easterns £6 to £6½; Waterford and Limericks, £23⅜ to £23¾; Dublin and Belfasts were on sale, and Newry and Rostrevors in request.

In the Preference Securities, business was confined to Waterford and Limerick 5 per Cents., which again produced a premium of one half per share. There were not any nominal quotations in Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock; Cork and Bandon 5½ per Cents. were offering at 6½, a reduction of one quarter being tendered, and Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents., and Waterford and Limerick 6 per Cents. were on sale.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 12.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols	..	..	92¼
Ditto account, 12th October.	..	..	92¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	..	..	92¼
Ditto for account	..	..	92¼
Ditto for new account, 12th October	..	..	92¼
BANKS.			
National Bank	..	..	68½
STEAM.			
Peninsular and Oriental	..	..	75
City of Dublin	..	..	105
MINES.			
Connorree (Limited) account	..	..	18
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	..	..	68
Mining Company of Ireland	..	..	13
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	..	..	92
RAILWAYS.			
Cork and Youghal with Branch to Queenstown			5
Dublin and Kingstown	..	..	205
Irish South Eastern	..	..	6½
Dundalk and Drogheda	..	..	80
Ditto Shares	..	..	25
Great Southern and Western	..	..	113
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	..	..	74
Midland Great Western	..	..	64½
Do. Half Shares	..	..	26
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.			
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual class A			104
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual			90¼
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent. redeemable			80½

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock or shares' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next Account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	HURS	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	92½	92¼	92½	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Ditto for Account	92⅝	⅜	92½	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Ditto for Account	92⅝	—	92½	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 12.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money, ... 92½
Account, ... 92½
New Threes, ... shut

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money, ... 92½
Account, ... 92½
New Threes, ... shut

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ... 92½
Account, ... 92½
New Threes, ... shut

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money, ... 92½
Account, ... 92½
New Threes, ... shut

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money, ... 92½
Account, ... 92½
New Threes, ... shut

NEWS SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 55½; Caledonians, —; Great Northern, 116; Great Western, —; Great Western of Canada, 19½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111½; London and North Western, 100½ 100; Leeds Northern, 84; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48½; Midland Stock, 104½; South Easterns, 56½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99½; York and North Midland, 82½; London and South Western, 92½; Great Western, 71½; Chester and Holyhead, —; Canada, —; Great Northern, A, —; Grand Trunks, 20; North British, —; Great Western, 7½; Maxicon, —; Turkish (new), 87½; Bank Stock, 212½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Scrip (old), 22½; Canadian Stock, —. Consols opened at 92½, and advanced to 92½, buyers at which price they are now active, and prices have advanced, particularly Lombard Street. Contangos are moderate, except upon Midland, Canadians steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English funds opened with considerable heaviness this morning, but were rather firmer at the close, chiefly from the influence of an increasing supply of money. In the Discount market to-day, there has only been a limited demand, and at the Bank the applications were unusually light. In the Stock Exchange, the rate is only 1½ to 2 per cent. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, there was a rise in the rates on Vienna and Trieste, the movement indicating a further depreciation in the Austrian currency. The quotations for Hamburgh and Paris were also slightly higher. No gold was taken to the Bank to-day. The Railway market has shown more firmness this afternoon, several stocks having rallied from yesterday's decline. Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Great Western have especially advanced five-eighth per cent.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

Although the general aspect of business continues dull as usual at this period, the funds to-day were firmer. The peaceful manner in which the revolution in Naples has been accomplished is regarded with much satisfaction. The unexpectedly favourable conditions under which the long delayed harvest is being gathered also tend to sustain confidence. Consols exhibit a recovery of one-eighth per cent. The Share markets were likewise rather firmer, but the improvement was chiefly confined to a few of the principle home Railway Stocks. The commercial demand for money to-day was only moderate, whilst the supplies continue large.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Exchequer Bills, par, 4s. premium; Great Southern and Western, 112¼; Almberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6⅝; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112; Caledonians, 38¾ 4; London and North Western, 100½; Chester and Holyhead, 52⅜ 3; London and South Western, 92½; Eastern Counties, 55½; Leeds Northern, 55½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 82; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48½ 6; Great Northern, 115½; Great Northern A, 119½ 20½; Midland Stock, 125½; North British, 63½; Great Western, 72½ 3; South Eastern, 56½ 7; Great Western of Canada, 19½; Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99½; Grand Trunk, 7 5-16 7-16; York and North Midland, 83½. Consols have been very inactive all day, but firmer in both tone and price. They advanced to 92⅝, buyers, and close at 92 5-16 7-16. Shares have improved, in some instances a considerable advance has taken place. Western and Leeds Stock particularly good. Contangos upon the generality of stock have been moderate, and upon Leeds and Westerns none. Canadian steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Funds firm at yesterday's prices. No feature of interest in any particular.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been flat, and the final quotations of Rentes was 67-85, or 15 centimes lower than yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, SEPT. 12.—No alteration in any article of the trade since Monday.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather fine. Attendance thin. All articles held for extreme prices of Monday, without any alteration. Flour unaltered.

To-day, and have slightly advanced. A good effect is produced by the continuance of fine weather. An improvement of ¼ to ½ per cent. has taken place in the principal British Railway Stocks.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 12.—20,000 bales cotton sold, including 6,000 on speculation and for export, at about ⅛ to ¼ above Friday.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 12.—There was a smaller supply than last week, and a clearance was made of every kind. Best beef, 6¾d to 7d; middling, 5½d to 6¾d; inferior, 4d to 5d. Sheep—Wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7d to 7½d. Ewes, 5½d to 6½d. Lambs, 7d to 8½d. Calves, 5s to 6s per lb.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, SEPT. 12.—The weather continues fine. Supplies moderate. A better feeling pervaded the trade to-day, and prices were advanced 6d per 240lbs. lower than on this day week on wheat, and 1s per barrel and sack on flour. Oats 3d to 6d, and oatmeal 6d to 1s cheaper. Beans, peas, barley, and Indian corn remain unchanged in value. The business transacted was quite of a retail character.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, SEPT. 12.—No. 1, 50s to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 5d to 51s 4½d; No. 3, 49s 9d to 50s 3d. Market firm.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 12.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 2,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 12.—White wheat, 28s to 29s; red wheat, 25s 9d to 26s 3d; barley, 12s to 15s 6d; oats, 11s to 15s 9d.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—A small public sale has been held. The parcels offered have changed hands slowly, at barely previous rates. Privately the demand is much restricted, and there are few sellers at late quotations. The stock in London is 24,000,000lbs. against 24,400,000lbs. at the same period in 1859.

Sugar—Good and fine raw sugars have moved off steadily, other kinds slowly, at about last week's prices. West India may be quoted at 37s 6d to 44s; Mauritius, 32s 6d to 47s; Bengal, 32s to 47s 6d; Madras, 31s 6d to 48s; Java, 34s to 48s; Manilla, 44s to 48s 6d; Havana, 33s 6d to 45s 6d; and Manilla 31s 6d to 38s per cwt. Refined goods move off steadily, at 50s for common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces continue firm in price. The total stock is now about 71,000 tons, against 75,000 tons in 1859.

Molasses—A few parcels of West India have found buyers, at from 17s 6d to 18s 6d per cwt.

Coffee—Floating cargoes are in improved request, at extreme rates. Plantation kinds are steady; but other descriptions are somewhat inactive. Good ord nary native sorts are held at 61s to 63s; fine Mocha, 112s; Java, 56s to 78s; Jamaica, 62s 6d to 94s; and Brazil, 51s to 71s per cwt.

Cocoa—The operations in this article are much restricted; but we have no change to notice in the value.

Rice—The heaviness in the grain trade has continued to operate upon our market. All kinds of rice are very dull, and to force sales, 3d to 6d per cwt. less money must be submitted to. The stock is 43,000 tons, against 69,000 tons last year.

Provisions—Butter moves off slowly, at a further decline in value of fully 1s per cwt. Bacon is dull, and 2s cheaper. In other provisions very little is passing.

Saltpetre—We have no change to notice in prices, and the market is quiet. Generally, 4 per cent. refraction have realised 44s per cwt.

Fruit—The transactions continue limited; but, compared with last week, no change has taken place in value.

Hemp and Flax—Petersburg hemp is steady, at £39 per ton for clean qualities. Manilla moves off slowly. The flax market is inactive, but we have no change to notice in value.

Wool—The demand for all kinds of wool is somewhat heavy; but there are no sellers except at full prices.

Oils—Scotch pig iron is dull, at 51s cash mixed numbers. Manufactured parcels support previous rates. Spelter, on the spot, is quoted at £20 5s to £20 10s per ton. Tin rules steady at 136s to 136s 6d for banca, and 131s to 132s for Straits. Copper is firm at 112s per sheet, and £100 for cake.

Spirits—There is a full average of business doing in rum, at quite previous quotations. East India is quoted at 1s 6d to 1s 7d; Leewards, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; and Demerara, 1s 10d to 1s 11d per gallon. Brandy rules steady, at 2s 10d to 11s 3d per gallon. Hambro' spirit is 8d to 1s 9d; English, 2s to 2s 2d; English gin, for export in hogsheads, 2s 8d to 3s per gallon.

Oils—Linseed oil in moderate request, at 30s to 30s 6d per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm at 37s to 37s 6d; cocoanut, 47s to 49s; fine palm, 45s; olive—Gallipoli, £59 10s; other kinds, £54 to £57. Turpentine is in request, at 30s 6d to 31s 6d for spirits, and 9s to 9s 3d for rough.

Tallow—Advices from St. Petersburg state that 80,000 casks had been shipped off, and 40,000 remained on the wharf. Our market is quiet, at 52s for P.Y.C., on the spot. The stock is 41,749 casks, against 20,439 ditto in 1859, and 10,212 in 1858. Rough fat, per 8lbs.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 14.
America (New York) [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 17.
Spain and Portugal [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 16.
India, Bombay, via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., Sept. 17.
America (New York) [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q] [L]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [Q]	..	Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [S]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York) A	..	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	..	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	..	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.		

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, SEPT. 13

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. LA NORMA.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History museum open for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and ended at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 8, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD REEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MEACHAM'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own and Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, make, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in

PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES,
WALKING, DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.

Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The trade purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Frizzes for Autumn Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO,
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large income in their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as it specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE TEA TRADE, SEPT. 10.—The deliveries in London estimated for the week were 846,421lb., which is a decrease of 3,191lbs. compared with the previous statement.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATES OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.

USEFUL.

No. 4,387. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.

I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.

Exd. J. H. Bewin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.

BROWNE & PAYNE
Are directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in rid ng and in walking through grass and other crops, and insuring in consequence both Trousers and Gaiters.

Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,

17 AND 18, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

FROM all parts of the country we receive the most cheering accounts of the harvest. A gracious Providence has rescued us from a great peril. Although there was little fear of actual dearth, now that means of rapid communication exist between all parts of the world, and the harvest has been unprecedentedly great in America and elsewhere, still a deficient harvest would be more severe upon the poor than a three years' war. As a general rule, oats and wheat are very heavy in the ear, and "tall" in the straw. The high winds which occasionally prevailed both raised and dried what corn was lodged. A large proportion of the cereals has been housed or stacked in good condition. We have seen specimens of flour from this year's wheat, which could not be surpassed for beauty or sweetness.

But the approaching winter must be trying to the poor, for two reasons. We fear it is no exaggeration to say that, at least, one-half of the potato crop has altogether failed. It is a melancholy sight to witness the labourers turning up an abundant crop of tubers, but nearly all tainted. It would be well if some of the means generally taken in the famine years were adopted now. There are several ways of preserving portions of diseased potatoes, such as grating them into flour, cutting off the diseased portion, and dipping the rest into a solution of lime, &c. The greatest care also should be observed in storing potatoes for winter use. We look to our Agricultural Societies for ample directions. They did good service in the famine years, and could hardly undertake a more useful office than the preparation of some plain and simple directions for preserving what remains of the crop.

But the poor must suffer chiefly from the scarcity of fuel. However scant or humble the meals, if there be a warm and cheerful fire, it is borne with. No turf has as yet been saved, and the bogs are so saturated with rain that it is almost impossible to dig, much more to save any. This will be the most serious loss, for though, in towns and ports, coal may be procured, yet the cost of carriage into the inland or mountainous districts puts it out of the power of the cottier to purchase it. If we are favoured some time longer with the weather we now enjoy, and if every hand be actively turned to the saving of fuel, much may still be done. No time, however, should be lost. Every day lessens the probability of saving a winters' stock.

But the safety of the cereal harvest has grievously disappointed two classes of speculators in human misfortune. There are those who exult in the suffering of the masses, for suffering induces discontent, and discontent is the mother of disaffection. By these, as by Mazzini, everything likely to give employment or comfort to the humbler classes is looked upon as an injury to themselves. A chronic state of semi-starvation is the political charlatans' El Dorado. A wet season and a bad harvest were to these subjects of exulting hope, and the same sun which ripened the wheat has withered the expectations of professional demagogues.

Vast quantities of corn were purchased by speculators, anxious, by one great sweep, to realise a fortune. The cupidity of men is the great moving power of trade. We do not now put "forestallers" or "regrators" in the stock or pillory; still it is with no slight satisfaction we perceive that they who vested their all in the purchase of corn, in anticipation of a miserable harvest, are now in a fever to sell before a heavier fall in the market brings with it irretrievable ruin.

LAMORICIERE'S friends repudiate, in his name, the proclamation which directed the Papal troops to sack any city which should attempt to revolt. His troops know nothing of the repudiation, but carry out the order zealously. They have revelled in rapine and outrage, as at Perugia, but the vengeance which Perugia did not obtain Fossombrone will. This town, the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, lies but a short distance from Urbino. The inhabitants rose to struggle for liberty, and were overpowered by superior numbers. Probably the Papal troops driven from Urbino were concentrated about Fossombrone. When the popular force was overpowered the horrors of Perugia were repeated.

This was the conjuncture waited for by Victor Emmanuel. The Papal troops consist of Swiss, Bavarians, Austrians, and a few Irishmen. The Papacy collects funds from distant countries to reward mercenaries. Thus Ireland, Austria, and Spain unite in crushing Italy, and in forcing a hated government upon an unwilling people. Sardinia demanded that these foreign mercenaries should be dismissed. The answer is the sack of Fossombrone, an Italian town, in the name of the Pope, by foreign troops, paid by foreigners. The only course open to Victor Emmanuel he has taken. He places himself at the head of his army to liberate Italy from "one continual trouble and discord."

The address of Victor Emmanuel to his soldiers is singularly moderate. His troops enter the Marches "to give to the people the liberty of expressing their own wishes." They are not about to fight the armies of any of the Great Powers, but to drive from Italy those bands of foreign adventurers which infest it. They are to prevent the popular hatred from unloosing itself against the oppressors of the country, and they are to show tolerance even to Lamoriciere, who compared the love of the Italian Fatherland to Islamism. Nay, they are to protect the Pope, and liberate him from his misguided advisers. They who pronounced an anathema against Victor Emmanuel are styled "the wicked sect," and the King of Sardinia professes to be more orthodox than the Pope's own Ministers. The King intends to respect the seat of the Chief of the Church, and proffers to him guarantees of independence and security. What is meant by "the seat of the Chief of the Church" is plain from the answer of Louis Napoleon to the Papal Envoy: he undertakes to defend Rome and its suburbs, but no more.

The speech of Victor Emmanuel is a guarantee for the general peace of Europe. He goes not to attack the armies of any of the Powers; therefore he meditates no invasion of Venetia, and Austria has no pretence to interfere. Indeed, so far from sending assistance to the Papacy, Austria is about to revise the Concordat, and break the fatal fetters which bound the church and people of Austria to the Pope's car. France will not interfere, for Sardinia respects "the garden" of the Chief of the Church. There are but two combatants in the field, Victor Emmanuel and Lamoriciere. Those who are most enthusiastic in favour of the Papacy see at a glance how such a contest must end.

Victor Emmanuel alludes to the "fanaticism of" a "sect," and thus touches upon the chief cause of the recent disasters of the Papacy. Eleven years since, suddenly abandoning the popular cause, Pio Nono threw himself, blindfold, into the arms of the Jesuits. At Naples, Austria, and Rome, the Jesuits became supreme. They were clever, educated, untiring, energetic, and unscrupulous. They were fitting instruments of despotism. But the advantage of the Papacy was but a secondary object to the Jesuits. The supremacy of their own order was the first. They have, in the name of the Pope, ruined the Vatican. Repeating in Italy the crimes which led to their expulsion from every State in Europe, they have learned no moderation from defeat. The world will be blessed when the restriction of the Papacy to narrow limits will deprive them of a field in which to exercise their fanaticism, and when the pressure of a liberal power on all sides shall compel the Pope once more to renounce the councils of Ultramontanism.

Lamoriciere, with the main body of the Papal troops, was, by the last advices, at Macerata, about 40 miles from Fossombrone. Ancona lies at the angle above both, rather nearer to Macerata than to Fossombrone. In a day or two, we shall learn whether Lamoriciere has fled to Ancona as the King of Naples fled to Gaeta, in order to secure a retreat; or whether he is determined to hazard the chance of battle against overwhelming superiority.

The *Times* on French Policy in Italy:—

Among many other innovations in the conduct of crowned heads towards each other which have been introduced by the Emperor of the French, none is more remarkable than the practice of addressing through semi-official journals admonitions and lectures to foreign Governments. The practice is, to say the least of it, exceedingly unsatisfactory. If his sole motive is to communicate his advice and opinion to his neighbours, means are at his disposal at once more usual, more convenient, and more efficient than the plan of admonitions from the pen of Mr. Grandguillot or M. de Lagueronnière. France has diplomatic agents as able and zealous as those of any country in the world. Why cannot she trust them to communicate to her neighbours any facts or opinions with which she is desirous they should become acquainted? No answer can be given to this question, on the supposition that all this good advice means nothing more than it purports to mean—the kind and officious zeal of a friend, who, seeing his neighbour about to commit some great imprudence, comes forward to warn him of his danger before it is too late. Such warnings, however, are not generally given in public, nor through indirect and unavowed agents. They are given privately and with all the force that the certainty of their origin can give them. But if, on the other hand, the object be to appear to dissuade from a course which it is really wished, nevertheless, should be persevered in, we can well understand why the Emperor of the French should employ his semi-official press to advertise to all Europe his disapproval of the supposed intention of Sardinia to intervene in the affairs of the Papal States. Should any misfortune happen to the Pope, the Emperor is thus provided with what he will treat as a complete exculpation. "I was bound," he will say, "to the policy of non-intervention. Had I violated that policy myself, I could not with the slightest colour of reason or justice have defended Austria the same privilege, and thus the liberation of Italy, won by the arms of France with so much blood and so much glory, would have been endangered at the very moment when we fancied it secure. But I did all I could; I took care no sacrelligious hand should be laid on the Vicar of Christ by garrisoning Rome with French soldiers. As for the patrimony of St. Peter, I left it to the charge of one of the best officers whom the African wars have produced, and I earnestly entreated my ally, the King of Sardinia, to abstain from a step so painful to my feelings, so serious to the interests of religion, and so offensive to the feelings of every good Catholic. What could I do more?" If it is with this object, and also with the object of what partners call "advertising himself out of the concern," that the Emperor of the French directs these semi-official warnings to be administered, they become perfectly intelligible.

The fact is, that the policy of the French Emperor with regard to the affairs of the Pope has assumed a complication so extreme that it can be accounted for on no principle of ordinarily fair and intelligible dealing. The Emperor has not one, but three policies, with regard to the Pope—one for the Legations, another for Rome and its vicinity, and another for the remainder of the Papal territory. In the Legations, the Emperor is a strict advocate for non-intervention; in Rome and its neighbourhood he intervenes in the strongest and most practical manner; in Umbria and the Marches he does not exactly intervene himself, but permits a French General to discipline the levies of the Pope, and to give them the skill acquired under the standards of France in a series of active and bloody campaigns. Moreover, his language to force sales, 3d to 6d per cwt. less money must be submitted to. The stock is 43,000 tons, against 69,000 tons last year. Provisions—Butter moves off slowly, at a further decline in value of fully 1s per cwt. Bacon is dull, and 2s cheaper. In other provisions very little is passing.

Saltpetre—We have no change to notice in prices, and the market is quiet. Generally, 4 per cent. refraction have realised 44s per cwt.

Fruit—The transactions continue limited; but, compared with last week, no change has taken place in value.

Hemp and Flax—Petersburg hemp is steady, at £39 per ton for clean qualities. Manilla moves off slowly. The flax market is inactive, but we have no change to notice in value.

Wool—The demand for all kinds of wool is somewhat heavy; but there are no sellers except at full prices.

Oils—Scotch pig iron is dull, at 51s cash mixed numbers. Manufactured parcels support previous rates. Spelter, on the spot, is quoted at £20 5s to £20 10s per ton. Tin rules steady at 136s to 136s 6d for banca, and 131s to 132s for Straits. Copper is firm at 112s per sheet, and £100 for cake.

Spirits—There is a full average of business doing in rum, at quite previous quotations. East India is quoted at 1s 6d to 1s 7d; Leewards, 1s 7d to 1s 8d; and Demerara, 1s 10d to 1s 11d per gallon. Brandy rules steady, at 2s 10d to 11s 3d per gallon. Hambro' spirit is 8d to 1s 9d; English, 2s to 2s 2d; English gin, for export in hogsheads, 2s 8d to 3s per gallon.

Oils—Linseed oil in moderate request, at 30s to 30s 6d per cwt. on the spot. Rape is firm at 37s to 37s 6d; cocoanut, 47s to 49s; fine palm, 45s; olive—Gallipoli, £59 10s; other kinds, £54 to £57. Turpentine is in request, at 30s 6d to 31s 6d for spirits, and 9s to 9s 3d for rough.

Tallow—Advices from St. Petersburg state that 80,000 casks had been shipped off, and 40,000 remained on the wharf. Our market is quiet, at 52s for

EWS.

EGRAPH.
Half-past Four, a.m.
IMES OFFICE,

N TROOPS INTO
ATES.

waiting a reply from
Cardinal Antonelli,
Umbria yesterday
rning by other 25,000.
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Rome to 10,000 men,
ain assume the com-

THE SARDINIANS.

NG.—The Sardinian
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OF MAGENTA ON IRISH SWORD."

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nderstanding could be brought
ere would be nothing to fear.

SYRIA.

, VIA MARSEILLES.—News re-
ates that Fuad Pacha had not
isoners into the army, but he
the galleys. Fuad Pacha gave
s to the homeless Christians.
, that as the mob insulted
those Christians, they were
ight, to return to 'the citadel,
f 10,000, they were exposed
destitute of everything. The
n the city has excited threats
as asserted that some soldiers
he Druses, on account of not
. The French army is still
editious prints against the

ENT.—The arrival of the pri-
s excited the population. The
atulated the Sultan on justice
Marquis de Lavalette has de-
on of the disturbances in the
ted. The Grand Vizier has
tantinople, as he intends first
e agitation prevailing there.

AND CHINA MAILS.

he mails from Calcutta, China,
tributed in London to-day.

LLANEOUS.

the Emperor of Russia, Aus-
nd of Prussia will take place at
of October.
has taken place in the price of
n to the rise of like amount
esday last.

ACES—WEDNESDAY.

t: High Treason, 2nd; Wizard,

ff, 1st; Vague, 2nd;
, 1st; Amsterdam, 2nd. Twelve

Lady Clifden, 1; Folkestone, 2;

anes Filly, 1; Lioness colt, 2;

1; Pomono, 2; Neophyte, 3.

ff, 1; Vigo, 2.
1; Amsterdam, 2. 12 ran.
d Rose, 1; Vanquisher, 2. 6

held an inquest yesterday, on
ed Patrick Farter, aged 25
's Hospital. Patrick Fitz-
dge, deposed that he was
in company with deceased
Daly. They were all on a
m the ground. Witness and

the other two men were sliding a window-sill up a plank, and, while doing so, the deceased and Daly stepped beyond the limits of the scaffold, lost their balance, and in falling, brought down the stone with them. Deceased was jammed between the stone and the ground. Witness went to his assistance, and saw that he was seriously injured. He was immediately placed on a car and sent to the hospital, where every care was taken of him, but without effect. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

TOWNSHIP OF RATHMINES.—ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS.—The following was the result of the scrutiny of the votes, after the election on the 16th ultimo :—Alderman Lambert, J.P., 310 votes ; Alexander Parker, J.P., 268 votes ; Frederick Stokes, J.P., 257 votes ; John Sibthorpe, 248 votes ; John Scally, T.C., 221 votes ; Thomas Heiton, 206 votes ; Edward H. Carson, 127 votes ; Daniel Heffernan, 89 votes ; Thomas Hall, 13 votes. The first six gentlemen were declared duly elected.

TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.—The Temperance movement is still advancing through the city and suburbs. A large meeting on Monday evening was held in the Baptist Chapel, when a most solemn address was delivered by William Spriggs, Esq., from London ; and a Band of Hope Association was established for that populous neighbourhood. Tuesday evening the deputation visited Wicklow, and established a Band of Hope organisation in that town; and on last evening a most cheering meeting and juvenile tea festival was held in Langrish-place Chapel, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. White. Messrs. Haynes, editor of the *Band of Hope Record*, delivered an interesting address ; and the Band of Hope missionary (Mr. Jonathan Revell) concluded the meeting, when another branch of the Band of Hope Union was established.

TRAMWAY TO CONNECT RATHMINES WITH KINGSTOWN. —It is proposed to run a tramway, under the new act, from the railway terminus at Kingstown to join the Dublin and Bray Railway, at a point where a new station on that line is now about being established at Foxrock so as to create direct communication between these two large townships. Thus the numerous inhabitants of Rathgar, Rathmines, &c., can visit that beautiful watering place from the stations at Harcourt-street or Milltown, instead of crossing the city to Westland-row.

ROSCREA YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A public lecture was delivered in Roscrea, on Tuesday evening, the 11th September, by Joseph Smithson, Esq., of Edinburgh, in connection with the above association—William Kingsley, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., and president of the association, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer by the Rev. Adam Ford. The subject chosen by the talented lecturer was "The Life of Saint Paul" which he treated in a most interesting and instructive manner. The audience, which was large and respectable, were very attentive, and at its conclusion testified their approbation by continued applause. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, &c., the meeting was closed by the Rev. C. H. Crookshank, by singing the doxology and prayer.—*From a Correspondent.*

FATAL TERMINATION OF A DISPUTE.—At the Cork Police Office, on Tuesday—Mr. Besnard presiding—Head Constable Roe put forward two women, named Mary and Hannah Herlihy, sisters, whom he had taken into custody under the following circumstances :—On the previous night, in a house in Devonshire-street, the prisoners had a quarrel with another woman, named Eliza Tuite, in which the latter struck one of the Herlihy's on the head with a poker, and blows were pretty freely exchanged by all parties. An end was put to the affray by Tuite, who had been for some time subject to diseases of the heart, dropping suddenly dead, doubtless from the over-excitement of the moment. They were all more or less under the influence of liquor. He (Mr Roe) visited the house at 12 o'clock yesterday, and found the neighbours in such a state of excitement as to cause him to fear for the safety of the two sisters ; and therefore conceived it prudent to remove them, with their father, who was very drunk even at that moment. The women were permitted to return to their homes, at Bandon-road, upon giving their addresses, and promising to appear if called on. The father, Thomas Herlihy, was detained. The body of the deceased awaits an inquest.—*Cork Daily Herald.*

DEATH BY DROWNING.—A brig inward bound coming into Westport without a pilot, on Friday night last, ran foul on the bar. The master and crew went to work with energy to get the vessel off, and a portion of the crew got into the boat with a view to take the bower anchor to a rock which was near, and by hastening it thereto to warp off the ship. When unshipping the anchor it slipped away from them, and the clothes of one of the seamen becoming entangled in the chains he was dragged under water rapidly, and could not be released until life was extinct, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts on the part of the remainder of the crew.—*Mayo Constitution.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT BELFAST. — On Tuesday, a man, named Peter Curran, was at work at the new iron steamer on the Queen's Island, fell from a height of thirty feet into the hold of the vessel, and received a fracture of the skull of a very dangerous character. He was removed immediately to the General Hospital, where he remains under treatment.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE AMOUNT OF DUTY PAID AT THE BELFAST CUSTOM-HOUSE, for the week ending September 8, was 47,661 10s. against 2,464 12s. during the previous week, and 37,719 15s 3d. same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

TEA.—The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending September 8, was 240,996lbs. against 41,490lbs. the previous week, making a total of 1,580,141lbs. since 1st January, against 1,715,268lbs. same time last year.—*Ibid.*

CLONES YOUNG MEN'S THEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The members of this society met together in the room adjoining the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Whitehall-street, last Monday evening week, to present two of their oldest members—Mr. James M'Elnea and Mr. Thomas Kenny—with a number of valuable books, as a mark of their affectionate regard and esteem. After singing and prayer, the Rev. James Wilson, chairman, called upon Mr. William Proctor to make the presentation to Mr. M'Elnea, who, in a few words, addressed, intimated his removal to Belfast, and expressed the meeting's sincere regret at his departure from amongst them, and, as a mark of their esteem, presented him with a beautiful Bible, with notes by Dr. Campbell ; also, "The Confession of Faith," and likewise the works of the Rev. John Newton, with his Memoir ; to which Mr. M'Elnea made a suitable and feeling reply. The chairman then called upon another member to make the presentation to Mr. Kenny, who, in a few words, stated his connexion with the society for the past eight years, and his efforts to promote the welfare of the society during that period, and also expressed the members' deep regret at his removal from amongst them, and, as a token of their affectionate regard, presented him with "Buck's Theological Dictionary," also, "Newton on the Prophecies," and likewise "Baxter's Saint's Rest," with introductory essay by Dr. Malcolm, after which Mr. Kenny made a short and suitable reply. After a few appropriate remarks from the chairman, the meeting recommended them to the care and protection of the Most High, and soon after separated.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The following has been communicated to the *Kilkenny Moderator* by the grandson of the deceased :—" Died, at Kilkieuhan, in this county, on the morning of the 6th instant, Mary Griffith, widow of the late Thomas Griffith, of Barns. She was remarkable through life as possessing a clear, good understanding and strong memory, and she was in the full enjoyment of both faculties to within a very short period of her death. Her age, as traced by some of her family, would be 98 years ; but in a conversation which I had with her about a year ago on the subject, she gave it as her opinion that she was then 104 years old, and in support of that opinion mentioned a variety of circumstances which occurred in her youthful days and their dates, &c. ; all of which, on being compared and examined, quite convinced me that her own statement was the correct one. She was, through all her long life, a singularly temperate and healthful person. Her mind had a particular turn for intellectual improvement, and all her leisure time, during the greater part of her life, was devoted to reading. She was very familiar with Bible history, and the great work of man's redemption, as revealed in the New Testament. In my recent conversations with her, I asked her how she felt with regard to God, and her near approach to eternity, or did she feel afraid to meet the change. Her reply, which was very affecting, I give in nearly her own words :— 'I was but nine years old when it pleased God to take my mother. Young as I was, that event made me reflect. I wondered what I was to do—what was to become of me. I cried bitterly ; at last I prayed God to bless and take care of me ; and now, after a hundred years' trial, I have to tell you that that prayer was answered. He put me from blame and shame from that day to this. He put me in the midst of my children, and children's children, and you — all around me, and all happy. God, that took care of me so long, will take me to Himself when He sees fit. I am not afraid!' She had, of children and children's children (all but 19 of whom are still living), as follows :—Seven children ; 50 grandchildren ; 43 great-grandchildren ; 3 great-great-grandchildren. She was married when about 27 years of age, and her first child was born in the year 1788. With the exception of one visit to Carlow she was never more than eight or ten miles from Freshford, where she had been born. The adventures of her life were not many. Her eldest son was accidentally killed. She received a severe cut on the head from the Whitefeet, when they attacked her son, the present Clerk of Petty Sessions of Johnstown and Freshford, because he assisted a person whom they wished to beat or murder, to escape from them. Two of this gang were afterwards transported—one for an attack on Mr. Shiel's gamekeeper at Orchardstown, Templetoohy, county Tipperary ; the other for an attack on Mr. Young's house, at Aughmacart, Queen's County. Thos. Griffith has the marks of the attack on him to this day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A RIFLEMAN AT HUDDERSFIELD. —An accident, which may serve as a caution to riflemen generally, occurred on Thursday to Private Josiah Thomas, of the first company of Huddersfield Volunteers. A detachment of 20 or 30 of the corps had been to Holmfirth to practise at the long range, and were returning "marching at ease," when Private Thomas, against the regulations, unbuckled his sword belt, and carried the weapon carelessly in his hand, with the hilt towards the ground. Being loose in the scabbard, the sword slipped out, and just as he was about to take another step in advance the point touched his knee, and the sword penetrated completely through, coming out a few inches above the knee. Nearly six inches of the weapon were buried in the flesh. Fortunately, Mr. Bottomley, the surgeon of the corps, was on the spot, provided with his surgical implements, and he lost no time in dressing the wound ; but such was the nature of the injury that the leg in a few minutes after was swollen immensely, and the trousers had to be cut to give it room. The sufferer was conveyed home, where he is at present lying in a dangerous state. Great sympathy is expressed on his behalf, and it is hoped the occurrence will be the means of causing greater care amongst individual members of the corps in the use of the dangerous weapons with which they are entrusted.—*Leeds Times.*

THE MURDER AT STEPNEY.—On Tuesday morning, groups of persons were to be seen standing in front of the late residence of the deceased (Mrs. Emsley), in the Grove-road, Mile-end, Stepney, and the police of the district, Inspector Kerrisey and Sergeant Copping, the district, Inspector Kerrisey and Sergeant Copping, the were busily engaged in making further inquiry into the mysterious murder of the unfortunate lady, preparatory to the adjourned inquest, which is fixed for Monday morning next.

GARIBALDI EXCURSIONISTS FROM MANCHESTER.—On last Monday, Captain Hampton proceeded to Manchester from Liverpool, and previous to his leaving again at five o'clock in the afternoon 47 persons had offered themselves as excursionists to Naples, and been accepted. Unfortunately there is a great want of funds to equip the party.

THE CLONMEL BUTTER MARKET.—A solution of the difficulties which have oppressed the interests of this market so long, and shaken public confidence in its administration, would appear to have been at last arrived at. We are informed, on the best authority, that a committee in which the town and country are equally represented—the former by the Mayor and Mr. Phelan, J.P. ; the latter by Counsellor Mulcahy and Mr. Guiry—has resolved to rent the butter market in Market-street, and to divide the profits derived from the revenues of the establishment between Dr. Mahony and Mr. Hudson. By this procedure there will be an end to that disastrous collision of interests which the public has had reason to deplore; and we hope it will operate in restoring confidence to the market and prosperity to an important branch of local trade.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

SINGULAR ADVENTURE OF TWO CHILDREN.—The other day, two boys, aged respectively seven and four, sons of a cottager, residing at Amberley, had been visiting their grandmother at a village about three miles distant, and set out on their return home in the afternoon, taking a short cut across fields. They were overtaken by a violent storm, and a brook they had to cross presented an unbroken sheet of water. The rain pelted down, the wind blew, and the shades of evening were falling fast. The eldest boy took off the whole of his clothing, and gave it to his little brother. He then mounted the little boy on his back with the clothes fastened around his neck, and started to ford the passage. It was a harder task than he had contemplated: the water rose higher and higher up his breast, and his burden became heavier and heavier. Still he staggered on, until he had nearly completed the task, when he was obliged to give in from exhaustion. The water, however, was not deep enough here to hurt his little brother, and he put him down. Now it was that a difficulty overtook them which they had not contemplated. The wet made the ground so miry in this part that it was nothing less than a morass. Every step the little fellows took they sank deep into the bog, until they became completely worn out. They hadn't physical strength to stand against it. What was to be done ? It was now becoming quite dark. There was no human being likely to be near. They hollooed as well as they could, and cried piteously, but it was all to no avail, the winds howling over the surrounding downs and the pelting rain drowned their tiny voices. At length they fairly gave in. The elder boy drew his trousers on as he best could, and lay down near a gate and beside a sluice. The smaller boy lay on the top of him, using the jacket of the elder boy as a covering. They had selected a little dry island to lie upon. Darkness soon covered the surface of the earth, and here lay these poor little children in gloomy solitude during the bleak and stormy night. Fortunately, the waters did not rise with the tide that night, otherwise they must have been completely immersed in it. Next morning, when they were discovered, they were unable to speak, being benumbed with cold and wet, and apparently lifeless. The usual restoratives were applied, and both boys have recovered sufficiently to tell their adventure.—*West Sussex Gazette.*

BIRMINGHAM POLICE-COURT.—CURIOUS CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—A HUSBAND WANTED.—On Saturday, a baker, named Mark Timball, apparently about thirty years old, living at Key Hill, was charged with beating and threatening his wife, Hannah Williams, a laundress, residing at Key Hill. Before the charge was gone into, however, the prisoner said complainant was not his wife. Complainant—"Why, you know I am," and with a smile of satisfaction appeared to be the accident would the lovebirds be off his guard. An accident of this nature occurred lately on the —— Railway to an excursion train ; some carriages full of passengers became detached on an incline, they then dashed down the incline with fearful velocity, crushing carriages and human beings into the most hideous mass.

A carriage on a common road would never acquire this speed, because the friction on the road, being from 8 to 12 times greater, would check the velocity ; besides the carriage would turn to either side of the road when descending the hill.

With regard to the expense of steep inclines, let it be required to draw a certain load on a common road. Here I find that the resistance to be overcome by the horses varies from 1-25th to 1-30th of the gross load ; but if the load has to be drawn up an incline having a rise of one foot in a length of 66 feet, the resistance will be nearly doubled. The horses can overcome this by walking up the incline in a zigzag direction.

Now, let it be required to draw a certain load on a level tramway. Here I find that the resistance to be overcome by the horses does not equal 1-140th part of the load, but if the load has to be drawn up a rise of one foot in a length of one foot in a length of twenty feet, there will be an additional resistance equal to 1-20th of the load. In other words, it will be necessary to provide about eight times more horse power than was required on the level. It is, therefore, evident that if a horse were drawing his proper load when on the level, he could not exert eight times more force when on the incline, so that it would be necessary to have what are called assisting horses stationed at the foot of each steep incline, otherwise they would become useless for almost time from being overloaded. This would add seriously to the expense of working the tramway.

Thus it appears that although a tramway nearly level is superior to a common road, that superiority diminishes according as the inclines become greater (assuming there is traffic in both directions), and that the traffic be all in one direction, as in the case of a tramway leading from a mine, there is an advantage to have a slight incline from the mine to the point where the ore has to be delivered.

In conclusion, I would suggest that the first-rising a tramway company ought to do is to ascertain the probable amount and direction of the expected traffic ; it will then be easy to calculate what sum of money they would be justified in expending on earthworks to lessen the inclines, as they ought not to be much steeper than those fully adapted on some short branch railways.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES DILLON, Civil Engineer.

28 Upper Buckingham-street, Dublin.

Cricket.

EGLINTON v. KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.

This match was played on the grounds of the latter, and terminated in favour of the Eglintons. The score is as follows :—

EGLINTON.			First Innings.		Second Innings.
T Penny, Esq, c Tredennick					
b Larminie,		2	run out,		6
R Penny, c Ellis, b Graves,		1	c Marsh, b Waring,		2
W Penny, Esq, b Graves,		6	run out,		0
B Hollowes, Esq, c Waring, b Larminie,		2	b Marsh,		10
B N Johnson, Esq, c Ellis, b Graves,		1	b Waring,		11
J W Penny, Esq, c Ellis, b Graves,		2	b Waring,		2
Thomas Hall, Esq, c Graves, b Waring,		1	run out,		0
W H Hare, Esq, c Graves, b Waring,		0	l b w b Waring,		0
— Cook, Esq, b Marsh,		0	not out,		0
H James, Esq, not out,		0	b Waring,		0
		9	L b 1, w b 3,		4
Total,		43	Total,		42

KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.			First Innings.		Second Innings.
J Courtney, Esq, b Hallowes,		0	b T Penny,		2
W Irwin, Esq, b T Penny,		1			
J Waring, b T Penny, Esq,		4	b Hallowes,		6
J Tredennick, Esq, b Hallowes,		3	S R Penny,		1
H Graves, Esq, b Hallowes,		4	b T Penny,		1
A Robinson, Esq, b T Penny,		0	run out,		2
A Marsh, Esq, b Hallowes,		0	b T Penny,		2
H Ellis, Esq, not out,		0			
— Hatchell, Esq, b T Penny,		0	b Hallowes,		0
— Maxwell, Esq, b Hallowes,		5	c and b Hallowes,		0
— Larminie, Esq, run out,		2	run out,		0
		13	B 4, w b 5		9
Total,		32	Total,		31

CASTLEWOOD ELEVEN v. ELY.

This match took place on Friday, the 7th instant. The Castlewood, having won the toss, were the first to go in, and batted well, but were at last disposed of for 98 runs. The Ely next took up the bat, but the wickets fell rapidly before the destructive bowling of the Castlewood Eleven. On the side of the Castlewood, Messrs C Barton and F Sheen, and on that of the Ely Messrs. T Stevenson and J Carleton, batted extremely well, as will be seen by the subjoined score :—

CASTLEWOOD.				
E Reid, not out,	...	...	...	0
A Barton, Esq, b Carleton,	...	...	...	2
H Barton, Esq, b Odell,	...	...	...	2
C Barton, Esq, c Carleton, B Abbott,		...	...	11
H Keating, Esq, b Abbott,	...	...	...	5
C Cowen, Esq, b Carleton,	...	...	...	5
A Wallace, Esq, b Carleton,	...	...	...	4
F Sheen, Esq, b Carleton,	...	...	...	26
J Meares, Esq, b Carlston,	...	...	...	0
E Shire, Esq, b Carleton,	...	...	...	7
I Shire, Esq, c Hamilton,	...	...	...	0
B 5, l b 1, n b 1,	...	...	...	7
Tot al,	...	...	...	66

THIRD BATTALION GRENADIER GUARDS v. THE KINGSTOWN CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Phœnix-ground, on Saturday last. The Kingstown men first handled the "willow," but they seemed to have forgotten how to wield their guardian deity (if they have one), for they were quickly disposed of for 88 runs, mainly owing to the destructive bowling of Private Polson. The Guards followed, and succeeded in placing 89 runs to their credit. They all played well ; but the steadiness displayed by Captain Parnell, having Mr. Urban's "destructive slows," is deserving of special remark. After lunch the Kingstown took their stand again at the wicket, and anyone who might have observed the looks of determination expressed on the countenances of each one of them would have augured badly for the character of the Guards remaining victors on the battle (cricket) field. They all seemed resolved upon wiping off the disgrace attached to their side, by the result of their previous innings. Messrs. Arthur, King, Hobart, and W. Tighe did their effectually, as will be seen below. The others served not equally fortunate. They, however, did their best, and nothing more could be expected. The result of this innings changed the aspect of the game, which before appeared entirely one-sided, and, if light permitted it, one of the close-set and best-contested matches of the season would have been decided in favour of, it would be hard to tell. It is but right to add that the heavy rain that fell in the afternoon partially destroyed the effect of the bowling of the Guards, but it also enabled them to obtain the long scores in their second innings.

GRENADIER GUARDS.			First Innings.		Second Innings.
Private Robson, c G Kinahan, b Arthur,		... 7	not out	...	... 10
Capt Parnell, c W Wiley, b W Wiley,		... 22			
Corporal Brown, b Arthur,		13	c King, b Arthur,	...	18
Captain Buller, c Hobart, b Arthur,		... 6			
— Fairfax, Esq, b Hobart,		18			
Private Askew, b Arthur,		3			
H Lawrence, Esq, c W Samuels, b Arthur,		... 7	not out,	...	... 0
Capt Davies, b Arthur,		2			
Drummer Edwards, b Hobart,		... 0			
— Carpenter, b Hobart,		0			
— Fellowes, not out,		... 3			
B, 4 ; w b 4,		... 8	B, 3 ; l b, 1 ; w b, 1,		5
Total,		... 89	Total,		... 33

KINGSTOWN.			First Innings.		Second Innings.
Major Ridley, b Robson,		0	c Askew, b Buller,	...	0
W Wiley, jun, Esq, l b w, b Askin,		... 0	run out,	...	13
S Arthur, Esq, c Lawrence,		1	b Robson,	...	38
A J King, Esq, run out,		0	run out,	...	26
R L Hobart, Esq, run out,		9	bit wicket, b Buller,		26
G Kinahan, Esq, b Robson,		8	b Robson,	...	0
E Kinahan, Esq, b Robson,		0	c Edwards, b Robson,	...	8
C J Manning, Esq, b Robson,		0	b Askew,	...	0
W Samuels, Esq, b Robson,		7	b Robson,	...	0
C Ormsby, Wiley, Esq, c Askew, b Asken,		4	not out,	...	3
J Murphy, Esq, not out,		0	c Brown, b Asken,	...	0
L b, 1 ; w b, 5,		... 6	B, 11 ; l b, 1 ; w b, 9,		21
Total,		... 36	Total,		...153

LICENSED GROCERS AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held yesterday in their rooms, William-street—

Mr. CADE in the chair.

Mr. M'Gowan handed in the following subscriptions :—The Messrs. Caffray, brewers, of Summer-street, £10 ; Mr. Wolsley, Castlebellingham, £5 ; Mr. M'Cann, £10 ; Mr. M'Donnell, £10 ; and a second sum of £10 from another firm.

Mr. Brady, secretary, remarked that, in his opinion, the "10s" subscriptions were, in one respect, much more valuable than the larger ones, given by such firms as Caffray and Co. These establishments did a thriving trade, and deserved to be successful—(hear, hear)—but he thought their subscriptions were by no means commensurate with their position. Those parties subscribing 10s were valuable in this regard, that they served as a means of indicating what was the feeling of the trade generally towards the society. Their subscriptions were slight marks of the great gratitude they entertained for the many lasting benefits they had derived from the society. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Brady then handed in the subscription of the Messrs Heberman, £10.

The President, Mr. Carey, handed in those of the Messrs. Bagott, £10 ; the Messrs. Roe & Sons, £10 ; Mr. Jameson & Robinson, £10 ; Alderman Moylan, £2 ; Mr. Wigham, 10s ; Messrs. Kennedy, of Capel street, £5 ; Messrs. Cairns, of Drogheda, £5 ; Mr. Thos. Fortune, £2 2s. ; Mr. Denehy, High-street, £2 ; Mr. James Brady, Golden-lane, £1 ; Mr. Hayes, Usher's-quay, £1 ; Messrs. Ennis, grocers, Britain-street, £1 ; Luke Kelly, Abbey-street, £1 ; Thomas Kelly, 10s ; Charles Hearn, Bride-street, 10s ; Finegan, New-street, 10s ; Adam Miller, £3 ; Mr. Geraghty, Provincial Hotel, 10s ; Ryan, Townsend-street, 10s ; Doyle, Fleet-street, 10s. Per Messrs. Kerrigan, Burke, and O'Grady — Macken, Charlemount-street, £1 ; Kenny, Cuffe-street, 10s ; Caffray, £10 ; O'Brien, Portobello, 10s ; O'Neill, Richmond-street, 10s ; Boylan, Camden-street, 10s ; Fowler, Richmond-hill, 5s ; Daly, Charlemont-street, 5s ; Lawler, Richmond-street, 10s ; M'Cormick, 5s ; Wade, Clanbrassil-street, 5s ; Fagan, Clanbrassil-street, 5s ; Hoey, Bishop-street, 5s ; Tobin, Baggot-street, 5s ; Woodroofe, Island-bridge, 10s ; Lacy, Bray Head Hotel, 10s.

The President then moved that the marked thanks of the society and the trade generally be accorded to those gentlemen who had contributed so liberally to the funds of the society. It was gratifying to observe that those who had been old friends of the society were as constant now as ever, and while they had reason to congratulate themselves on this state of things, it was also a subject for their gratification that the junior members of the trade were coming forward as sub scribers.

He might say, in the words of the doggerel rhymster, that they

"Contributed who never gave before,
And those who always gave now gave the more."

Mr. Gordon seconded the motion of a vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Fitzpatrick proposed that as a great evil had been remedied by the energetic and praiseworthy exertion made by the deputation from the society recently in London, some steps should be taken to defray the expenses of those gentlemen who had given their time and warm interest to the matter. He thought that, with this view, the members of the society should contribute something additional to their contributions. He considered that no man amongst the trade was more deserving their heartfelt thanks and respect than Mr. Bernard Brady, the secretary, who had left no stone unturned, either on this or any former occasion, by which it was possible to render the society a service. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Brady said it was very evident their committee had not been inactive during the past few days. The large sums of money which lay upon the table were very good proof of that. Upon that day week they had received nearly £60, but, notwithstanding this successful position, the expenses of this fund were very large, and it was impossible that they could in any way interfere with them to defray the expense of the deputation to London. They had had a Parliamentary agent employed for them during several months' the expense attendant on which must have been very considerable. Now, as they were not labouring to accomplish these benefits for themselves only, it was hardly fair to expect that they should be called upon to pay. (Hear, hear.) He thought they had a claim on the trade of Ireland generally to sustain them—(hear, hear)—and to contribute towards what might be called an act of emancipation. (Hear, hear.) He trusted it would be remembered that they owed that society a deep debt of gratitude for many obligations. Two years ago they had taken up the question of the payment of 2s 6d to the petty sessions clerk on renewal of licence, &c. This was carried to a successful issue in the Court of Error, where judges out of 12 decided that the demand was an illegal one. They thus relieved 16,000 traders of the country from paying £1,200 a year, and yet they left the society to pay their own expenses. He trusted, however, that on the present occasion they would give a more liberal support, and place in their hands a sum of money sufficiently large to meet all emergencies. (Hear, hear.) The law, which this case sitting, and they ought to be prepared when, at petty sessions, the regulations would be sought to be altered, to stand by and defend what they had fought so hard to win. (Hear, hear.) The President was of opinion that a special committee should be appointed as soon as possible, and that their worthy secretary should be sent down to see if the provinces and towns would contribute. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Flanagan moved a resolution to that effect, and the President seconded it.

The President then read the following communication from Mr. Vincent Scully, M.P. :—

"13, Merrion-square South, September 11, 1860.

"DEAR SIR,—Being obliged to leave Dublin this afternoon for some days, I must forego the expected pleasure of attending your meeting to-morrow, when I hoped to express in person my renewed acknowledgments for the kindly recollections of me, evinced in recent resolutions of your most useful society, with my continued anxiety for its progressive welfare. May I, therefore, request of you, as its esteemed president, to add to former favours by conveying those feelings on my behalf, and allow me also to offer sincere congratulations on the good results accomplished last autumn in London, through the active perseverance of your faithful deputies, Mr. Martin Crean and Mr. Bernard Brady, whose sound judgment and practical knowledge of details greatly guided the members of both Houses in their efforts to legislate with justice towards the trade, and advantage to the public.—Yours, dear sir, very truly,

"VINCENT SCULLY.

"Mr. Michael Casey, President of Grocers and Vintners' Society."

The letter was inserted upon the minutes.

After the transaction of some ordinary routine business the meeting adjourned.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT IN KILKENNY.

On Monday his Excellency, accompanied by the Hon. and Rev. Francis and Lady Elizabeth Grey, with Capt. Donaldson, A.D.C., arrived by the mid-day train from Dublin, at the Kilkenny terminus, in the state carriage of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company. His Excellency, in anticipation of whose coming the terminus was carpeted for the occasion, was received by the Mayor in his official robes, with Alderman Michael Banim and attended by the staff of the Corporation ; the High Sheriff of the County, M. Cahill, Esq. ; the City High Sheriff, J. Smithwick, Esq. ; the local directors and traffic manager of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company, R. Smithwick, and J. M. Tidmarsh, Esqrs., and R. Chadwick, Esq. ; the Very Rev. the Dean of Ossory and other clergymen ; the County Inspector, R. Curtis, Esq. ; Barry Delany, Esq., M.D., District Asylum, and several other gentlemen. His Excellency alighted and entered into conversation with the Mayor, the Dean of Ossory, and Mr. Smithwick, whilst the carriage was being shifted to the rails of the Waterford and Kilkenny line, after which he again entered the state carriage, and proceeded to Thomastown, where Colonel the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe met the Viceregal party, with his carriages, in which they were conveyed to Woodstock. The company who met his Excellency at dinner at Woodstock were Sir John Power Bart. ; Mr. Connellan, Coolmore, and Mr. Corry Connellan, Mr. and Mrs. Aylward, Shankhill Castle ; Captain Langrishe, Mr. A. Tighe, Kilkenny Fusiliers ; and the Misses Tighe, Rosana, Mr. and Miss Lennox, &c., &c.

The King of Sardinia has issued a decree authorising the soldiers and officers who, before the peace, belonged to the Austrian army, and had there been honoured with medals or decorations for civic courage or philanthropy, and obtained pensions thereby, to wear the said decorations and enjoy the pensions as before. This decree is one of those stipulated in the treaty of Zurich.

The journey of the Emperor of Russia to Moscow had for its object the personal introduction of the Cesarewitch, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the ancient capital of the empire, on the first occasion of his Imperial Highness's visit after attaining his majority.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY :—

ADVANCE OF THE SARDINIAN ARMY INTO THE PONTIFICAL STATES—PROCLAMATION OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL—THE POPE'S FOREIGN TROOPS.

TURIN, TUESDAY NIGHT.—The King received to-day a deputation from the inhabitants of Umbria and the Marches. His Majesty accepted, at their solicitation, the office of their protector. Orders have been given to the Sardinian troops to enter the above provinces. The King has addressed the following proclamation to the army :—

"SOLDIERS.—You are about to enter the Marches, in order to establish civil order in the towns desolated by misrule, and to give to the people the liberty of expressing their own wishes. You will not fight against the armies of any of the Powers, but will free those unhappy Italian provinces from the bands of foreign adventurers which infest them. You do not go to revenge injuries done to me and to Italy, but to prevent the popular hatred from unloosing itself against the oppressors of the country. By your example you will teach the people forgiveness of offences and Christian t

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent, dating from Paris on Monday evening, writes thus :—

Though the public ought by this time to feel no surprise at anything they may see in the semi-official prints, the solemn warning to Victor Emmanuel, published in the *Constitutionnel* this morning, created great sensation. M. Grandguillot is perfectly shocked at the idea of Piedmont venturing to annex any portion of the States of the Church, or the kingdom of Naples. The public have very bad memories, or they would remember that some three or four months ago the self-same *Constitutionnel* foretold that dreadful things would be at Italy if the Duchies and the Romagnas were annexed. These articles are inserted in the semi-official prints for the very obvious purpose of enabling the Government subsequently to proclaim that it is not responsible for the "aggrandisement of Piedmont." Up to this time, however, it does not appear that any evil results to Italy or Victor Emmanuel have followed the denunciations of the *Constitutionnel*.

Whether his fresh outburst of indignation will have any of the dreadful effects which he seems to anticipate remains to be seen, but if M. Grandguillot's prose be the only means employed by the Emperor to check Victor Emmanuel, the annexation of Naples and the Papal States (minus, of course, Rome and a garden), may even now be looked upon as a *fait accompli*. The following is M. Grandguillot's article in full :—

"For some days past the letters from Italy and the language of the Piedmontese journals caused an entirely new and completely unexpected attitude on the part of Sardinia to be foreseen in the affairs of the Italian peninsula. It was said that King Victor Emmanuel's Government, being unwilling to abandon the direction of the Italian movement to Garibaldi, was about to follow him to Naples to overrule his action, and to precede him in the Roman States to prevent his attack. The pretext of this strange policy was therefore to check the revolution, and to preserve the cause of Italian independence from two great perils; an attack against Rome, which is protected by the sword of France; and an aggression against Venice, which might perhaps bring back Austria into Lombardy. At the moment we write, that policy has probably been acted on. An insurrection has broken out in the Marches, and the name of King Victor Emmanuel is used as a rallying cry. The Sardinian army is in movement, and we must expect from one moment to another an act of Piedmontese intervention in the Pontifical territory. It is with sorrow that we see the King's Government engaging in a path in which it can only meet with dangers. This aggression, if it be accomplished, will incontestably separate it from the Emperor's policy. France, which protected the Pope's authority at Rome, cannot do otherwise than blame acts of which the avowed object is to dethrone him by an armed co-operation given to insurrection in the provinces which have hitherto remained faithful. In this adventurous policy to which she has been led by foreign excitations, which however will not be followed by any support, Piedmont will be sure to be isolated. It is not by seconding revolt that she can put down revolution, and in preceding it to-day she is sure to be led away by it afterwards. If, therefore, there be still time, we hope that Piedmont, which owes so much to France, will not depart from the principles and the respect of international law which can alone preserve to her our alliance. We hope that the loyalty of King Victor Emmanuel will cause him to prevent his Government from committing a fault which would be a misfortune for Italy."

In the *Presse* M. Neffitzer offers some sensible remarks on M. Grandguillot's solemn *advertissement* :—

"This article has made some sensation in Paris, but we question whether it will produce much effect in Italy. The *Constitutionnel* has very often, since Villafranca, called upon the Italians to stop in their career, but up to the present we have not had any opportunity of discovering that its objurgations have had the slightest result; it must also be added that the numerous disavowals which it has received have greatly damaged the object which it claims. The journal seems to be aware of this reason (adds M. Neffitzer with cutting irony) to assume official airs on every occasion, even when foreign affairs are concerned. This very day, for instance, it alludes to Holland and Belgium, just as if it were the *Belgian Moniteur*, or the semi-official print. The *Cologne Gazette*,' it says, 'with an object that can be divined, solemnly announces that an offensive and defensive treaty has been concluded between Belgium and Holland. Nothing can be more untrue.' We do not mean to say that it is true, and we have heard nothing about the treaty in question, but what we say is, that the *Constitutionnel* does speak with more authority on the subject than it is entitled to."

From Naples we have later news, which the telegraph will, no doubt, have transmitted ere this to London. Garibaldi's *entree* had taken place in the midst of universal enthusiasm. The General immediately proclaimed Victor Emmanuel and his descendants Kings of Italy, and formed a Cabinet, in which M. Liborio Romano retains the office he held under the King, that of Home Secretary. General Cosenz had been appointed Minister of War. The fleet which had refused to follow the King to Gaeta was securely moored in dock. One passage in the telegram is rather unintelligible. The General had disavowed the illegally-constituted committee, and had directed the prefect of police to punish its members. This committee must be the insurrectionary body which has so long misruled Naples for the last two months. It was generally supposed to be in constant communication with Garibaldi, consequently his decision respecting it appears rather extraordinary. The cause of this unexpected severity is probably to be found in the Mazzinian or Muratist convictions of some of the members. It is also to be remarked that the despatch does not state that Garibaldi had assumed the dictatorship, but that he had proclaimed Victor Emmanuel. This, combined with the move of the King of Piedmont against the States of the Church, leads to the presumption that, having gone thus far, Garibaldi hands the command over to the King, and retires into the second ground for a while. He will not, at all events, retire until he has reorganised the army and the fleet, and invaded the Papal States as the Lieutenant of the Piedmontese monarch.

The craven Francesco remains at Gaeta, whence he will probably only depart on the approach of Garibaldi's troops. I am informed that the various ambassadors, excepting the British Envoy, accompanied him thither. M. Brenier only left Naples on a special order sent to him by telegraph. He is ordered to return to Paris as soon as the King embarks.

Very great sensation has been created here in the diplomatic world, by a despatch from the Duke de Montebello, stating that the reconciliation between Russia and Austria was perfected on.

In the Papal States the insurrection continues to gain ground.

The domestic news is very uninteresting when compared with the startling intelligence from abroad. The only topic to-day was an article in the *Constitutionnel* from the pen of M. Marie Martin. The woes of Ireland continue to disturb the slumbers of the Gaulish writer. "*La Question Irlandaise*," and "sleepless himself he makes his readers sleep" over his account of the opinions of The O'Donohue, M'Evoy, and other members of the Brigade, on the Tenant right Bill. I quote his description of the woes of Ireland, which might for absurdity and misrepresentation have found a place in his preposterously-silly *brochure*—

"Ireland groans; she sees with grief her children leave her and abandon the country to the cattle of the English farmers; for she knows that she could, left to herself, sustain three or four times their actual number. The miserable huts of the peasantry are destroyed by hundreds of thousands, but there is no need to replace them by more comfortable dwellings; ploughed fields are converted into pasturage, and less men are wanted. Ireland thus becomes less Irish, and she mourns for the event. England, on the contrary, rejoices at it. Emigration is, in her eyes, a fortunate circumstance, which conduces to the advantage of the United Kingdom. In a word, it is the Irish family, the prosperity of the Irish, that people in Ireland think of; while in England people occupy themselves, above all other considerations with the land of Ireland and its produce."

FRENCH INTERVENTION.

The following statement has been published by *Le Nord* in a very prominent manner :—

"We have been for several days in possession of an important communication, which we have hesitated until now to insert, notwithstanding the confidence we have in the correspondent by whom it is transmitted to us. We give it to-day, after having received from him a confirmation of its correctness. It appears, moreover, to us to be enough in keeping with the present situation of affairs.

"It relates to an arrangement under three heads which has quite recently taken place between England, Austria, and Prussia, and which has for its object to prevent any ulterior intervention of France, by arms, whether in Italy or elsewhere. The three points referred to are these :—The three Powers would engage—

"1st. To oppose any military intervention of France in Italy, under whatsoever pretext.

"2nd. To oppose any other military intervention of France in Europe, without a previous understanding with the Powers.

"3rd. To oppose any territorial extension of France, whether by means of conquest or of bargain.

"If we published to-day these particulars, which have been in our possession for several days past, it is because we have ground for believing that we are not alone in our knowledge of them, and that the principal Cabinets of Europe are already acquainted with them."

In another editorial article *Le Nord* proceeds to say :—

"We will not dwell upon the above statements; not, indeed, that we have the least doubt of their authenticity, but because we do not think it would be opportune for us to aggravate, by exposing their eventual bearing, the impressions they are calculated to produce."

ITALY.

The following strange little episode of the war in Italy is supplied by a correspondent writing, from Leghorn, Sept. 6 :—

You may have heard of the mysterious visit of a Garibaldian vessel to the island of Monte Christo, and the destruction of Mr. G. Watson Taylor's property on that island by the adventurers. I am now prepared to give you more exact details, promising that the vessel was the Orwell, a British steamer, belonging, I am told, to the Mayor of Hull, and that after her adventurous voyage she was captured off Messina, on the 29th inst., by her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Scylla, and brought up to Naples by a prize crew, which had been put on board of her; the so-called Garibaldians, who were nearly all Americans and Englishmen, being detained on board also as prisoners.

One of the passengers—a Mr. Weiss, a British subject—had been left on the island of Monte Christo. He arrived on the 1st September at the island of Elba on board a sailing boat, sent by the Governor with soldiers to relieve the garrison (a corporal and 4 men) of Monte Christo. Mr. Weiss relates that he and 24 other passengers took berths on board the Orwell for Messina, stated to be commanded by Captain Salter. The vessel sailed on the 22nd August, and on the 23rd touched at Leghorn, as I have already told you, to land two persons, without observing the usual port regulations. After the landing of these two persons the command of the vessel was assumed by an individual named Settembrini, the same who brought the Neapolitan exiles to England, dressed in a British naval uniform. At sunset they made the island of Pianosa, and about two hours after cast anchor before the island of Monte Christo. A boat was hoisted out and part of the crew proceeded to land, returning towards daybreak with what appeared to be arms. On the 24th, by order of the new peared to be arms. On the 24th, by order of the new captain, the passengers were collected at the prow, and the crew mustered in two lines on the deck. There were 50 or 60 men, who made their appearance in red shirts, and had muskets and swords distributed to them.

This review surprised the passenger and aroused their suspicions. Notwithstanding, some of them landed with Settembrini and a portion of his followers. The latter went about the island, inquired whose house they saw near, and were informed by the soldiers that it belonged to Mr Taylor, then absent from the island. No outrage was then committed, and, after three hours spent on shore, the whole party returned on board.

At night another boat was sent on shore, which returned to the steamer with a few muskets, which were understood to have been obtained by disarming the little garrison. The boat made another trip to land, and returned with some articles of furniture, which were put on board. On the 25th there was a general disembarkation, and Mr. Weiss then saw that Mr. Taylor's house and premises had been subjected to the most wanton havoc and depredation. In fact, he was disgusted with the conduct of his comrades, and with the additional circumstance of having been robbed of his carpet-bag by them the preceding evening. that he resolved to abandon their company, and concealed himself accordingly until the departure of the steamer, at five p.m. on the same day. Mr. Weiss is to leave Porto Ferrajo to-day for Leghorn by the steamer Giglio.

It will naturally be inquired where was the real captain all this time? He had been lured on shore at Genoa, just before the hour of sailing, by a person who stated himself to be in possession of a power of attorney to sell the steamer, taken in search of a third person who was not to be found, then taken to the theatre, and finally to spend the night at an hotel. The next morning he discovered that his vessel had sailed without him. Whether the story of the power of attorney was correct or not does not appear; but a naval court, held on the conduct of the captain at Genoa, has absolved him of all blame in the transaction.

This afternoon the whole national guard of Leghorn is under arms to do honour to the funeral bier of their townsman Palagi, whose remains are to be disembarked from the steamer, and interred here. This young man was recently killed in Sicily. He had gone through the campaign of 1848-49, as well as the last one in Upper Italy, and was much esteemed in Leghorn.

GERMANY.

A correspondent, writing from Vienna, under date of September 7, says :—During his short stay in this city Prince Metternich had several interviews with Count Rechberg, and on one occasion he was present at a Cabinet Council which was held in the presence of the Emperor. Although still a very young man, Prince Metternich has considerable influence, and it therefore affords me pleasure to be able to state that he plainly told the official advisers of the Emperor that Austria must be powerless abroad so long as her interior affairs are in such an unsatisfactory state. Travellers, on whose perfect veracity I can rely, state that there is at present an exceedingly hostile feeling in Germany towards Austria, or rather towards her rulers. Most offensive epithets are publicly applied to persons of the highest rank, and very many Germans who have grown rich by fortunate speculations in Austria appear to take pleasure in representing her present financial difficulties as insuperable. Both at Frankfort and Paris there is great speculation *à la baisse*," in Austrian stock, and some of the principal moneyed men in the first mentioned city declare that they will not invest in Austrian funds until there has been a radical change in the system of government. In some of the German papers it is asserted that Austria will willingly allow Bavarian troops to occupy the Tyrol in case of a war with Sardinia, "because she is not desirous that the influence of Bavaria should increase in the valley of the Inn." For a long time after the year 1809 there was a very hostile feeling on the part of the Tyrolese towards the Bavarians; but the feud is at an end, and the younger mountaineers now strongly sympathise with their former foes, who have an extremely well-regulated Government, and a very cheap one withal.

The German National Association has just held its first general meeting at Coburg, and some of the debates are said to be of considerable interest. In respect to the great political movement in Italy, the National Association made the following remarkable declaration :—

"1st. It is the first and most natural duty of the Germans to uphold the inviolability of the whole extent of the Federal territory. 2nd. It cannot be the policy of Germany, in the case of a war between Austria and Italy for the possession of Venetia, to render material assistance to Austria. It is, however, the bounden duty of Germany energetically to oppose any interference in the struggle which could tend to increase and strengthen the power and political influence of France, and imperil the interests and independent development of the common fatherland. 3th. It is also the duty of Germany to take care that the war between Austria and Italy, German arms shall not be used to keep the Italian nation in a state of bondage —a nation which is now enthusiastically fighting for its freedom and national independence."

King Louis of Bavaria intended to visit Rome this autumn, but he has now allowed himself to be persuaded to remain at home. It has repeatedly been stated in the local papers that Count Emerich Szechenyi, the Austrian Minister at Naples, has returned to Vienna, but it is probable that he is still at his post. The instructions not long since sent to him were, that he was to remain with their Majesties at Naples. If, however, the King and Queen should think fit to go on board an Austrian vessel, he was to accompany them to Trieste. Should their Majesties leave Naples for Spain, Count E. Szechenyi will place the archives of the embassy in safety, and return home. As soon as the whole of the Royal family has left the Kingdom of Naples all the Austrian vessels of war will return to Pola. It is said that the Duke of Modena is about to go to Paris for the purpose of seeing the Emperor. It is stated that there are now more than 8,000 Austrians and Bavarians in the service of his Holiness. The villa at Hietzing which belonged to Baron Pereira, the Vienna banker, has been purchased for some member of the Royal family of Naples. "Venice is now like a city of the dead," writes the correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette*. The Austrians are said to have 25 batteries of rifled guns in Venetia, but the correctness of the statement is very doubtful.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople, Sept. 1st, inform us :—

A misunderstanding between our Ambassador and the Turkish authorities has been the subject of much discussion here during the last few days. A hundred different versions of the story exist, but the following is something like the facts of the case :—A tender for the furnishing of clothes and other necessaries for the Turkish army had been made by certain Englishmen carrying on business in Galata. Riza Pasha, the Minister at War, for some reason, good or bad, thought fit to accept the tender made by another person. This, it is alleged, was at a higher rate than the other, and its acceptance consequently a job. Elsewhere the premises would scarcely seem to warrant the conclusion, but as jobs have been the rule, and not the exception, in this country, and above all in matters connected with the supply of the army, to such a conclusion Sir Henry Bulwer came. Interfere, however, he did by a letter to Riza Pasha, taxing him somewhat roundly, if my information be correct, with improper conduct. The Seraskier replied by a note which Sir Henry Bulwer considered personally offensive and insulting. On this the Ambassador called first to Ali Pasha, and then to the Sultan, and demanded Riza Pasha's dismissal. His Excellency must have known that the utmost support would be afforded to his opponent by the French Embassy. He could not have been aware of another circumstance which had occurred. On receipt of his Excellency's letter, Riza Pasha laid it before the Council of Ministers. It was then and there resolved that such interference on the part of the representative of a foreign Power could not be tolerated, and that a strong and decisive answer should be returned. Aali Pasha, the acting Grand Vizier, made a draught of the letter, which was afterwards written out by his Seraskier, and transmitted to, and approved by, the Sultan. The Ambassador's complaints to these two personages, therefore, stood little chance of receiving any serious attention. In an interview with the Sultan which followed Sir Henry Bulwer does not appear to have moderated his tone, and gave offence to his Imperial Majesty. He succeeded, however, in having the question of the tenders referred to the Finance Commission. While matters stood thus between the Ambassador and the Government great sensation was created by the fact of Sir Henry Bulwer having gone on board the yacht belonging to Assiz Effendi, the Sultan's brother. The heir apparent to the throne of this country would at no time be permitted to receive a Foreign Minister, and the misunderstanding which existed on this account rendered the visit the more remarkable. His Majesty asked, for on explanation. This was at once given, and was to the effect that the Ambassador mistook Assiz Effendi's yacht for that of Il Hami Pasha, that the former was not on board at the time and that Sir Henry retired immediately he discovered his mistake. His Majesty could not do otherwise than accept this explanation, though he is by no means satisfied on the subject. Thus matters stand. It were hard if, out of all this turmoil, no good came. Whatever be the merits of the case, the referring of the question to a commission, in which Europeans take the lead, may be a very valuable precedent. The gentlemen whose disappointment has occasioned so much trouble intend to forego their pretensions to the contract itself, and to claim damages from the Turkish Government for, it is difficult to say what. In no country but Turkey would such a course be for a moment contemplated.

A FRUITFUL VINE.—A correspondent of the *Stirling Journal* sends the following :—Mrs. M'Queen, Mackenston, near Thornhill, on 5th October, 1857, three children; 3rd November, 1858, two children; 2nd Sept., 1860, two children; seven children within three years."

THE EMPEROR'S LATEST SPEECH.

The Emperor of the French has made another speech explaining what he thinks fit of the drift of his policy at this time to the faithful Marseillaise. It was addressed to the Chamber of Commerce, and was printed in the *Moniteur* of this morning.

It must be admitted that the picture of Imperial France as drawn by an Imperial pencil is very captivating; and only the "environ" will dispute its truth. There is union between the Sovereign and the people, effected by a community of tastes, for the Emperor has won the people alike by shows and substantial triumphs. He has won victories at the head of his legions; he has extended the frontier in one direction to those "natural limits" which form so conspicuous a topic in the last volume of M. Thiers; he has rebuilt Paris and reconstructed a navy. A French Sovereign who performs exploits of this kind shows that he appreciates the worship of *La Gloire*, understands the genius of his people, and is sure of their support. Hence that union which enables their combined force to prevail over difficulties, up to a certain point. Whatever may have been the cost, for the future France will develope her resources, and celebrate the victories of which Milton sung; for in the eyes of the Emperor the works of peace are crowns as beautiful as those laurel crowns of war so profusely showered on the imperial representatives of France. Tranquillity is the desire of the Emperor and the wish of all the world, and, confident in his good intentions and rectitude, he counsels their subjects to disregard the envious murmurs which reach France from afar to break upon the steadfast rock of French indifference. In the future, so great and tranquil, Marseilles stands out with a prominence which is historically her due. Marseilles and Toulon, we are reminded, represent the Genius of France, which holds in one hand the olive branch of commerce, the sword in the other, wears her sword within reach of the other. This is picturesque and melodramic. A visit to the monarch of mountains, and a trip on the waters of Lake Leman, have evidently inspired the Emperor with poetical ideas. "I wish," he says, "that this ancient Phocian city, by the mild influence of her trade, may induce the people of Europe to come and hold hands on the pacific shores of the Mediterranean, and to bury in the depths of its waters all the jealousies of another age." How can Europe resist the touching appeal, especially as the jealousies of another age have been soothed to sleep by that policy which acted on the theory of natural limits, so far as the Alpine frontier of France is concerned? The Emperor has, no doubt, deserved the confidence of the French people, and their affection; but his Government has managed to inspire other nations with a distrust which no sentimental speeches can remove.—*Globe.*

SCATTERED PEARLS.

The good advice which Mr. Roebuck offered to the priests and electors of Galway was received with acclamations of assent by the rational community whom he addressed. But that reception does by no means square with the views of gentlemen who flourish by inflaming the popular mind, and rendering it averse to whatever is reasonable or practical. If Mr. Roebuck's counsel prevailed, it would send practical and honest men to Parliament, by whose influence good measures for the benefit and advancement of their country would find acceptance among the English members, and the interests of all parts of the United Kingdom would prosper. But how, then, could the lucrative trade of agitation, priestly or secular, be carried on? How could the people be drawn off from the pursuits of industry and peace, to run after chimeras of impossible attainment, or give battle to grievances which never come home to any man's business, nor disturb his enjoyment of life and freedom?

Men who fare sumptuously by inflaming the evil passions of their neighbours, by scattering abroad the firebrands of discord and discontent, by persuading the people that all their woes and sorrows are the work of laws which guard property and repress violence, are "disgusted," not to say alarmed, at the slightest appearance of a popular disposition to listen to the plain, honest truth. The reader will therefore be less surprised than amused at the foaming wrath which threatens even to take away the pocket establishment from Galway, should its denizens ever again be so base as to suffer a word of decent common sense to reach them from the lips of a Saxon.

"Several correspondents," says the *Nation*, "indignantly call our attention to the disgusting and insulting display of Mr. Roebuck at Galway. Indeed we may put it to the shareholders whether this course of conduct on the part of Mr. Roebuck, Father Daly, and others, is not the surest way to destroy the support the line has been receiving so generously from the Irish people. Irish money and Irish patronage were freely given to it as a *national* undertaking, and it is too bad that after Englishmen and English management, or rather mismanagement, have brought the line to the verge of bankruptcy, a presumptuous, self-sufficient Englishman should have the ill-manners and bad taste to stand up at a table where he had been partaking of Irish hospitality, and insult this country by such patronising and tutoring impertinence as that of Mr. J. A. Roebuck. Indeed, we must say there was something supremely Galwegian in the idea of setting one gentleman to watch the line—men who, but for the Association and the committee of the shareholders in this city, would have bartered away the whole undertaking. At any rate, if Galway wants the support of Ireland, it is not to be had by proclaiming its grovelling greediness to fling Ireland overboard, and that, for a beggarly £70,000 of our own money, we must own ourselves the contented slaves of a third province."

What a Soul-stirring address the prophets, when Mr. Roebuck opened his mouth to lecture the Galway priests! Nearly seventy years ago the late Peter Honrigh, by a more extraordinary chance, found himself at a feast of a revolutionary fach that a Westminster, and like the fly in amber—

"Wonder'd how the d—l he came there,"

for Peter was a loyal man, and a true supporter of Church and State. But he was considered anything else that night, and his health was proposed accordingly from the chair by Tom Paine or Thelwall, in connection with "The Irish Bar." He speedily scattered the illusion, by returning the compliment with a speech rounded off to the following effect :—

"Among the toasts which you have drunk this evening, gentlemen, I have not been able to recognise one which at respectable meetings in my country takes precedence of all others. With your kind permission, therefore, I will supply the omission, and request a bumper, three times three, to the health of our most revered King George the Third, and God bless him !"

Had Peter been the *Field* of his day, and turned his detective bull's eye right into the conscience of every individual of the company, they could not have been more appalled. In their terror they actually stood up and drained off their glasses to the last drop; nay, more, before they could recover from their amazement, they gave three times three, and one cheer more, in the middle of the hubbub, our learned countryman most prudently stole away; but the old King was so amused and pleased at *the sell*, that he never afterwards met any one from Drogheda without inquiring most particularly after the health of his friend, Mr. Van Homrigh.—*Evening Mail.*

PRESENTATION OF "THE SWORD."

The farce is played out. Marshal MacMahon becomes a richer man than ever. The Irish Parliament of Ireland to provide him a sword dight with many trifling trinkets. Having drawn up their "address" in wide and hypocritical generalities, the deputation were admitted to the presence of *Roi d'Irlande*, and after their preliminary eructation, received a reply tantalisingly brief and stingless—not worth anything, in fact, as an expression to be traded upon after their return to Ireland.

The Duc de Magenta has a son, named Patrick, and he intends leaving the sword to the lad, as a reminder "of the noble country of his ancestors !" Is that all ? Only for the "entertainment on a grand scale" given by the Marshal to his guests, and the pleasure of a trip to Chalons in autumn, which was an enormous treat to several members of the deputation, it would not have been worth while to go so far to hear so little. Not a word against perfidious Albion utters the descendant of the Clontarf barbarian. He studiously frames his language with the view of showing that he means the sword to be ornamental, and not useful. It remains in Ireland either to perish in the respectable family of the MacMahons, or, when the young Patrick is making a clean sweep of the parental lumber, to find its way into the properties of a *saltinbanque*; and the latter fate is far the more likely.

The ineffable impudence of The O'Donohue and his friends in using the name of Ireland, as if they spoke for even a considerable portion of the inhabitants, is highly amusing. To show how "national" a scheme was the purchase of the sword, it is enough to recall the fact that though we are six millions of prosperous people, it took eighteen months, and as many leading articles as there are shillings in the total sum, to get the price of the weapon together.

The Marshal is quite well aware that he was addressed by a pitiful faction—a compound of half knave, half fool. He has read their true character in the columns of the French journals, whose writers, though ignorant of this country, are struck by the circumstance that the O'Donohueties have been permitted by our Government to proceed to Chalons on a errand of such a nature. The *Journal des Debats* finds in such disregard of their schoolboy freak the best possible proof that the party is contemptible.

Never was man in his position so unworty of hero-worship as this "son of a bear." His ingratitude is something positively unprecedented. Catholic Ireland made a tremendous effort to prove her confidence in him, and with the assistance of Mr. Donegan, the silversmith, succeeded in the magnificent undertaking. She sent her princes to lay her homage at his feet. Royal blood coursed in the veins of each. The chieftain of Tipperary and the pawnbroker of Patrick's-close alike are of the race of kings. So that the visit to MacMahon was formal and significant. Yet, instead of raising Ireland on high, and pronouncing *guerre a l'outrance* against the Saxon, the regal MacMahon only said he would hang up the bauble over his fireplace, and prize it dearly as an article of *vertu*. How apt, though trite, the line,

"Parturiunt montes, et nascetur ridiculus mus!"

If Patrick the First did not deem it prudent at present to make his appearance near the Curragh camp, surely there were other ways in which he could have served "the good cause." He is a "Catholic," and belongs to a race which Dr. Cullen tells us has all the *virtus* of the old Roman with the faith of the modern one. He sees "the Vicar in hopeless perplexity, menaced by a King whom the poison-draught of excommunication has as yet had no power to harm, tortured by unruly children, and beset by a countless swarm of Italian banditti. Nevertheless, he shows no signs of quitting the camp of Chalons and the marshal's baton, to engage the Papal revolutionaries at Pesaro or Sinagaglia. The Pope may sink or swim—it is all the same to MacMahon. Out upon him ! He cannot be an Irishman. If he were, he would be at the head of the St. Patrick Battalion, doing his *devoir* gallantly. There must be a bad cross in him. On the part of the Catholics and Nationalists of Ireland, we disown him, and repudiate the *Nation* for palming off such a deception upon us. How badly he contrasts with that truer sprig of the Gallowglasses, Lieutenant Meagher, commander-in-chief of the Papal host, and author of the now famous Perugian edict. *He* is a real colt—no talk, all work. If the Pope can be saved, he will do it. MacMahon looks on at a distance, while the tears of the Pontiff fall in streams over his face, and his appeals for cash and men come back from every part of the Catholic world unanswered. Ireland may well exclaim, "What's in a name!" Is MacMahon another Fitz-ures, who would rather draw the Donegan blade against than for his Holiness? Very likely.—*Evening Packet.*

A SICKLY UNION.

On Tuesday, the usual weekly meeting of the Guardians of the Belfast Union was held in the boardroom, when the Chairman, Dr. M'Gee, J.P., presided. The other members present were—Dr. Moore, Surgeon Brown, David Taylor, John Hamill, David Walker, S. Tierney, Thomas Gaffkin, R. Carlisle, Robert Greer, J. M'Cutcheon, Richard Bell, and William Johnston, Esqrs.

Mr. Tierney—Previous to my coming into the room, on the last board day, there were several statements made by the chairman, Mr. Taylor, and others, with regard to my remarks upon the expenditure in this union. I have read them in the newspapers, and I don't intend to retract one word of what I ever said on the subject. I don't wish to make this a personal affair. It is a question of the ratepayers and the paupers. They are the parties interested. I consider that when rates are struck there should be a debit and credit account of what has been done with the money of the previous rate. That has not been done; but, to satisfy myself as to how the money goes, I went through the books carefully myself, and any party can examine for himself the correctness of the calculations I have made. I have taken the actual cash paid towards the medical expenses of the union. I have taken down an account of the cash paid for medicine, with doctors, surgeons, apothecaries, compounders, and dispensary officers' salaries, with first class rations, house rent, coals, taxes, gas, &c., out of the last year's rate.

SALARIES OF THE MEDICAL STAFF.

		£	s.	d.
Cash paid James Seaton Reid, M.D.,	...	262	10	0
Do. C. Mulholland, M.D.,	...	175	0	0
Do. John H. Halliday, M.D., salary and for vaccination	...	165	5	0
Do. Dr. Corry, Do.	...	165	5	0
Do. Dr. Black, Do.	...	148	5	0
Do. Dr. Smith, Do.	...	155	5	0
Do. Dr. Ross, Do.	...	159	5	0
Do. Surgeon Johnston, Do.	...	163	5	9
Do. Dr. M'Meehan, his proportion as medical officer, and for vaccination,	...	95	10	0
Do. Surgeon Dickson, Do.	...	90	10	0
Do. Dr. Dundee, Do.	...	114	0	0
Do. Dr. Murray, Do.	...	120	0	0
Do. Dr. Dunlop, Do.	...	83	15	0
Do. Ward-mistress, fever and infirmary nurses, barber, together with the cost of their rations,	...	223	11	0
		2,089	1	0

Mr. Gaffkin—Is this out of the late rate, or for the past year?

Mr. Tierney—It is the sum paid to doctors out of the last rate of £14,000, and this is what you pay for medicine. I was horrified to think that mere drugs came to so much. I am giving you merely first cost of the article.

First cost of medicine, which comprises the first cost of the drug in its crude state, with the salaries of the apothecaries' compounders, with their attendance, their house rent, coal, taxes, gas, with their first-class rations :—

		£	s.	d.
Wm. Marshall & Co., druggists	...	489	12	—
Waring Curran, do.	...	660	2	1.
Hill & Co., do.	...	73	19	3
M'Donnell, for tow for surgery	...	90	13	0
Lard for surgery	...	33	12	3
Wm. Carson & Sons, for arrowroot	...	91	10	10
Cash paid for mustard	...	11	0	4
[Mustard, £11 0s. 4d.! That shows you put on the blister in earnest. (Laughter.)]				
2 wooden legs and repairs	...	2	15	0
135 gals. of whiskey and 3 doz. of wine	...	91	15	10
[Who, in the name of God, drinks 135 gallons of whiskey in this house? Almost £100 worth of whiskey!]				
Lump sugar	...	2	2	0
Linseed meal and molasses	...	49	4	7
Flannel and calico	...	16	8	11
Extra, gas, printing, &c., for hospital and dispensaries	...	170	5	7
Coals supplied to the doctors, their housekeeper, rent of dispensaries, stations, cleaners, &c., &c.	...	693	17	10
Cash paid Mr. Hugh P. Rea, resident apothecary, with rations	...	161	1	1
Cost of female attendance, with their rations	...	255	13	6
Cash paid to compounder, with rations,	...	52	6	1
Do. Dr. Samuel Rea, apothecary,	...	175	0	0
Do. Dr. M'Errey, as a dispenser and apothecary	...	105	0	0
Cash paid to Dr. M'Meehan, as do. do.	...	87	10	0
Do. Surgeon Dickson, do. do.	...	87	10	0
Do. Dr. Dundee, do. do.	...	87	10	0
Do. Dr. Dunlop, do. do.	...	78	15	0
		£3,501	13	8

Now, gentlemen, the first cost of your drugs amounts to £35,01 13s. 8d. That is what has been paid out of the last rate. Am I far astray now in the statement I made? These figures are not mine. They are copied from your own books. Often and often it has been asked what is being done with the money collected for the poor paupers. It is not 940 paupers in the workhouse and 199 children in the school-building that consumed £13,685 worth in the last rate, and left you £2,000 in debt. If you don't make a revolution in this house, you are going to turn the whole place into a huge hospital. It would be better to leave this house to the doctors and their friends, and remove to some other place where 944 paupers and 199 children will not cost the union the enormous sum of £14,000 a year. With regard to the dietary given to the poor people, worse could not be given them, and I want you to dispense with the half of these doctors, and compounders, and apothecaries, and the cost will be far less, and the poor as well attended to. You have a large fever hospital here, and an infirmary. The people of Belfast are now supporting two General Hospitals—one here, and one in Frederick street. The people are only received there who are able to pay; and when not able to pay, are hoisted up here to us.

Surgeon Browne—No.

Mr. Tierney—I don't wish to be interrupted.

Surgeon Browne—What you state with respect to the General Hospital is not a fact, and I merely said "No."

Mr. Tierney—And I said "Yes;" and I would like to see a similar system adopted here. We can receive money here too. I am a great person for the homeopathic system, for I think drugging a man till the life leaves him most deleterious. I don't know what mankind in a future generation will turn into—into pigmies, I suppose—if their children are to be drugged like their parents. The invariable rule of every man of eminence in the world is to use little medicine, but to give good, wholesome food, and plenty of it, which is far superior to any medicine. It would be better to give the pauper good meat in the workhouse, and not have him act the hypocrite to get into the hospital by pretending sickness when he is well. I think you should get rid of the whole of these doctors, and adopt the homeopathic system—say for two years. You will see the good that will arise—were it only in keeping drugs out of the poor paupers' worn-out systems. I think I need say no more. The cost of medicine, no matter what changes take place, is still about the same. In one district one year it is £45, another year £45, and again £44 10s. It seems as if they lived on nothing but medicine. Many a time before I entered this board I wondered where the money was going, but I have now examined for myself, and found out; and I think if the board reforms this department of the expenses, they will deserve the thanks both of the ratepayers and the poor.

The Chairman thought they ought to appoint a committee to consider the whole question of expenses.

Mr. Hamill had great pleasure in moving that such a committee be appointed. He thought it was a matter for inquiry, although he could not endorse Mr. Tierney's statements. (Laughter.) He would not say they could dispense with the services of any one of the medical men, or of any officer of the house; nor did he think they had the power to direct what medicines the doctors should use. He would move that not only the medical expenditure but the expense of the officers of the house, and clothing expenses, be all referred to a committee.

Mr. Taylor seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

The board then adjourned.

—*Abridged from the Belfast News-Letter.*

THE SHORT-SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday a most delightful aquatic trip was given by the directors of the Carrickfergus and Larne Railway Company to a number of gentlemen connected with the town of Belfast and the adjoining districts of Down and Antrim, who are interested in establishing a short-sea passage between the North of Ireland and Scotland. The public are doubtless aware that the ports at present viewed with most favour by Government are Donaghadee and Portpatrick, and that certain arrangements have been entered into by the Treasury for obtaining a speedy transit by that route. It is asserted, however, in some quarters, that these ports, even with the contemplated improvements, will not afford sufficient accommodation in all weathers for the class of vessels which should be placed on the station, and that entrance to the harbours in arough sea will be difficult and uncertain. Two other points have been indicated as possessing superior advantages —Larne Lough on the Irish, and Lough Ryan on the Scotch, coast—and those who favour this view contend that the harbours on either side are safe and spacious, and can be approached in all kinds of weather, and at every time of tide. The directors of the Larne Railway are naturally anxious that these ports should be chosen, and having accordingly arranged the excursion yesterday to test, in a practical manner, the relative merits of the two schemes.

The Messrs Burns, of Glasgow, the eminent shipowners, placed the splendid steamer, the Giraffe, at the disposal of the directors and their friends, for the purposes of the trip, free of charge, and at eight o'clock yesterday morning the party started from the quays.

The weather from the very outset was charming. The sun shone brightly upon a sea scarcely ruffled by the breeze, and the beautiful scenery around Belfast Lough never appeared to more advantage. The vessel had not proceeded far on her course when the entire company were invited to partake of an excellent breakfast, which was laid out in one of the spacious cabins, and this, being concluded, the greater number returned to the quarter-deck. On arriving at a point opposite Donaghadee, time was taken, and at twenty minutes past nine o'clock the Giraffe started off, at full speed, in a direct line for Portpatrick Harbour. Everything was most favourable to a rapid passage, and as thirty-four minutes past ten o'clock the steamer was "slowed" off Portpatrick, the time thus occupied from point to point having been an hour and fourteen minutes. It was calculated, however, that it would take fully ten minutes to convey passengers from the pier at Donaghadee to the place from which the Giraffe started, and an equal space of time from the point where she "slowed" to Portpatrick, so that the trip from pier to pier might be taken as likely to occupy an hour and thirty-four minutes. After a short delay at Portpatrick Inspector Nesary, Dunagan; Mr. John Moore, Columbkill; Mr James Harn, Kilmurry, &c. &c.

Of the show we must say that it was not the smallest which we have witnessed, but it certainly was not as large as might be looked for in the district. In one respect—and that the most important—it was particularly cheering, showing, as it did, the vast progress in the right direction which is being made in the breeding of